

50 YEARS OF BIBLE EDUCATION

A History of David Lipscomb College

DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE AS I HAVE KNOWN IT BY S.D. PITTMAN

THE FIRST DECADE

One wintry March day in 1892, five months after David Lipscomb and James A. Harding had opened in Nashville a Bible school, my younger brother Edwin, aged 12, and I, aged

16, found ourselves wading 18 inches of snow on the way to the school building located on Fillmore Street. We had just a few days earlier come up from Florida to enter the new school. Trudging through snow was rather a bitter experience for two lads fresh from the land of sunshine.

As far back as I can remember I had wanted to be a preacher. I had been "cut out" by my parents for the "ministry" and had grown up with no other calling in mind. They had expected to send me to Brother Larrimore's school at Mars Hill, Alabama, but before I was old enough to go, the Mars Hill College had closed its doors. We had learned, however, through James A. Harding, an evangelist of national reputation, that he and Brother David Lipscomb were contemplating the establishment of such a school in Nashville. So when the school had become a reality, arrangements had been made for Mother to come with us and put us in the new school. We had rooms at Aunt Sally Baugh's in South Nashville near the old Peabody campus only a few blocks from Fillmore Street.

Aunt Sally was an interesting character. With palsied head she threatened, should anyone dare to bring an organ into the newly es-

tablished South College Street Church, to take an ax and demolish the thing. She was the mother-in-law of Tom Ryman, the famous steamboat captain, who had recently been converted by Sam Jones, the revivalist, and had poured the whiskey from his boats into the Cumberland River. He built a big auditorium and named it Sam Jones Tabernacle, now known as Ryman Auditorium. This building and the College Street church figured largely in the early history of the school, the latter as our place of worship and the former as the place to hear lectures, concerts, and recitals. Theater-going (there were three theaters in town) was outlawed by strictly religious people.

The new school had no official name, though the announcements of its proposed opening in the Gospel Advocate had referred to it as "The Bible School." Shortly after the opening, Brother Harding published an article under the heading "The Nashville Bible School," and this became the prevailing name.

The school building, located almost adjoining the Tennessee School for the Blind on the present Hermitage Avenue, had been a large brick residence. Upstairs were rooms for a few boarding students. Brother Harding's family lived in the rear rooms downstairs. In the basement was the dining room. Classes met in the two large front rooms, which were separated by a cold hall. Somehow, the schedule of classes for the three teachers was adjusted to these two rooms. Grates were used for



The first college building on Hermitage Avenue.



The first faculty and student body. (Top row, left to right) Two unidentified students, A. D. Rogers, William Taylor, Will Logan (deceased), William Sisco (deceased), John Hayes, O. L. Trahern (deceased), and three unidentified students. Seated center: Harding, David and William Lipscomb, and Paul Hays (deceased). Front row, Eugene Houston, Leon Harding, O. T. Craig, Dan Gunn, and an unidentified student.

heating the building. Old-fashioned school desks were used. One of my desk-mates was W. A. Woodroof, who still lives near Nashville.

My teachers for the three remaining months of the year were William Lipscomb and Harding. I had Latin under William Lipscomb, over sixty years of age, polished, and scholarly. His flowing white beard and dignified bearing made an impression upon me that I shall never forget.

David Lipscomb, brother of William, was the third teacher. A little younger than William, he had reached the three-score mark himself. It would be difficult to describe David Lipscomb. He had a massive frame and an unusual brain. Beneath his plain and rugged exterior was a heart of gold. Apparently stern, he was kind and sympathetic. The students were fortunate in the early days of the school to know this man of God. He taught two classes in the Bible, one in the Old Testament and one in the New. This was his daily schedule as long as he taught in the school. His method of teaching was simple and didactic. With the open book he read and explained the text verse by verse. He and his brother William were both graduates of Franklin College.

J. A. Harding, a graduate of Bethany College, was 43 years old at this time. He was a handsome man, ruddy in face, with dark hair and beard. He was fiery, emotional, and inspirational. His magnetism and driving power were incentive enough to his students. In describing his Bible classes in the first session Harding wrote that his students became expert in memorizing whole chapters being "repeated readily in both English and Greek." His faith and zeal impressed every student that came under his sway. He was father to his students and especially to some of us who had obeyed the gospel under his preaching.

Harding was an ideal evangelist. From 1876 to 1891 he conducted three hundred revivals, seventeen of which were held in Nashville. In 1889 during one of these revivals, he stayed in the home of David Lipscomb and it was then that these two men discussed plans for the opening of a school where the Bible as a textbook would be taught along with other branches of study to every student. Owing to Harding's preaching engagements the opening of the school was delayed until 1891.

The first definite notice of the proposed school written by David Lipscomb appeared in the Gospel Advocate in the early part of 1891. In part it read as follows:

"It is proposed to open a school in Nashville September next under safe and competent teachers, in which the Bible excluding all human opinions and philosophy, as the only rule of faith and practice will be taught. . . . The aim is to teach the Christian religion as presented in the Bible in its purity and fullness; and in teaching

Isaac Sewell, one of the early benefactors, who willed all of his property to David Lipscomb.



A group of teachers and students in 1901.

Harding, Lipscomb, and Grant are seated. C. R. White and Paul Hays are seated next to Grant. Leon Harding stands immediately behind his father, and next, right, are S. P. Pittman, Bob Allen, Robert Pruett, C. E. W. Dorris, Sim Jones, John Hayes, O. T. Craig, Dan Cook, Edwin Pittman, an unidentified student, and G. W. McQuiddy.

this to prepare Christians for usefulness in whatever sphere they are called upon to labor. Such additional branches will be taught as are needed and helpful in understanding and obeying the Bible and in teaching it to others. We desire at once to hear from all who feel an interest in establishing such a school and especially from such persons as are desirous of attending."

The response to this first definite notice was discouraging. About thirty-five young men wrote of their interest and desire to enter the school but most of them had no means. No one else seemed to be interested. Not a single member of the church volunteered aid other than those whom the proposed founders had already seen personally.

In July Lipscomb announced that the school would open October 1. A tuition fee of three dollars per month was to be charged those able to pay. Studies that were listed other than the Bible were English, Latin, Greek, and mathematics. In September Lipscomb wrote, "The school is not especially for preachers but to teach the Bible and all the branches that will be useful and helpful to the student."

On the morning of October 5, the day announced for the opening, nine young men enrolled. They ranged in age from eighteen to twenty-three, and all planned to become preachers. Four of them were from Tennessee, one of whom lived in Nashville; two from Texas; one from Arkansas; one from Kentucky; and one from Alabama. No auspicious opening exercises were held. No announcement appeared in the Nashville papers.

A few of the 32 students of the first session had left the school before I arrived. I never had the pleasure of knowing them, but well do I remember many of the other old students. There was Will Logan, who bade fair to be one of the leading evangelists of the church, O. L. Trahern of Kentucky, a brilliant student, and his genial companion, A. D. ("Anno Domini," we called him) Rogers. Then there was the old bachelor, O. T.



A partial view of the third campus first occupied in 1893. The Hamilton home, the main building, the Grant residence, and the suspender factory, beyond which is the stone wall of Garrett Military Academy. The girls' dormitory is out of view at the right.

Craig, Eugene Houston, the popular student from Texas, and steady Paul Hays from California. His roommate was tall, lank John Hayes of Alabama. We called him the "Fishing Pole." Although John never reached the goal of his ambition—it was to speak in the Ryman Auditorium—he has devoted his life to the preaching of the gospel in rural districts. I remember well Dan Gunn and Robert Pruett. They were not only pals in school, but courted together and married sisters. It was agreed that Dan cared for nothing else but his Bible and his girl. And then there was William Taylor from a well known family in White County, and George B. Hoover of Bellbuckle, who had to leave school about the time I came on account of trouble with his eyes. He afterwards became influential in the establishment of the church in Tampa, Florida. Yes, I remember two other young preachers, William Sisco of Perry County and L. L. Holloway of Kentucky, and also the brilliant student, Charlie Nichol (and his pipe) of Texas, who has made an enviable record as an evangelist and author.

There were others that I do not recall just now but I must not fail to mention Brother Harding's oldest son, Leon, who afterwards taught in the Bible School, graduated in medicine, did service for many years as a singing evangelist, and is now a beloved preacher of the gospel.

I cannot forget the only two girls who were enrolled as regular students in the first session. One was Ennis (Mamie) Griffin and the other Lizzie Elam, who married Frank Moody, the son of R. N. Moody, the author of "Eunice Lloyd."

For the most part, the pupils worked diligently and made satisfactory progress. There were appropriate exercises held at the College Street Church which marked

the close of the first session. A movement had been launched which was destined to become a tremendous power for good.

THE SECOND SESSION

In announcing the second session through the "Gospel Advocate," David Lipscomb promised that a full collegiate course would be taught, giving special prominence to the Bible. He invited people interested in the work to contribute, but got few responses. Those who stood with the school in the first year continued their support. Among these were J. R. Ward, W. H. Dodd, and W. H. Timmons. Timmons made the first substantial gift. Harding ranked him as one of the founders.

The expenses for the second year were: matriculation fee, \$3.00, tuition, \$5.00 per month, board, \$2.25 per week, and washing, 25 cents per week. However, impecunious young men were reassured by the statement: "in no case has a young man properly recommended to us been turned away because he lacked means. . . . anyone, male or female, wishing to study the Bible, will be received in the school."

The second session opened in the following fall, October 4, 1892. The school was moved from Fillmore to South Cherry Street, now Fourth Avenue. A new two-story brick house was rented for the school. It was a combination of a store building and rooming apartments. The store room served as a chapel and recitation room. The boys roomed in the rear and upstairs, under the supervision first, of Brother Smith, and, then, of Brother Payne. During this session Brother Harding lived on the corner of Carrol and University Streets. I lived a few blocks from the school on Fourth Avenue. On Third Avenue, immediately to our rear, lived Dr. S. B. Neil, grandfather of Robert G. Neil.

Although the new quarters were diagonally across the street from the Central Baptist Church edifice, where a few years before Harding and Moody had staged a spectacular religious debate, the location was not a desirable one, being in the edge of "Black Bottom," only six blocks from Lower Broadway. Perhaps the undesirable location was the reason why no girls were enrolled

Garrett Military Academy, rented by the Bible School.



during the second session. Brother Harding, an ardent lover of womanhood, pronounced this his worst session.

On the first day of the new session seventeen students were present for registration, but during the year the number grew to 42, 32 of whom were planning to preach. Although the surroundings were not inspiring, the school made steady progress under the instruction of David Lipscomb, Harding, and J. W. Grant, who replaced William Lipscomb.

Grant was a scholarly man, having been educated at the Kentucky University. He remained with the school until he and Logan S. Gillentine, a product of Burritt College and the Nashville Bible School, established Alatennga College at Bridgeport, Alabama. This school was located near the junction of the states, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, whose abbreviations form the word "Alatennga." While this particular school was short-lived, it was evident that men connected with the Bible School movement desired a multiplicity of such schools rather than one large school.

Some of the students I well remember during this session were G. W. McQuiddy, O. P. Barry, C. E. W. Dorris, Bob Allen, Sim Jones, Ewell Neil, Larry Hill and Dan Cooke, the timid young preacher from West Tennessee, L. L. Yeagley, the little man from Ohio, and R. C. White, fresh from the country, whose good mother warned her son to beware of those dangerous street cars in the big city.

To me, the second session of the Nashville Bible School is a never-to-be-forgotten session. Not long before Christmas, at the age of 16, I preached my first sermon, under the "inspection" of Dan Gunn and Robert Pruett, at Burnett's Chapel near LaVergne. I think a number of the boys found Burnett's a congenial place to make their maiden efforts.

It was in this year that was begun what we called the "Monday Night Meeting." Brother Harding referred to it as "my class" and he was justly proud of it, for many a young man during the years that followed gained experience in debating and extemporaneous speaking in these very Monday night meetings. Current topics and questions of vital importance to the Church were freely discussed by teachers and pupils. I really regret that these meetings were ever discontinued.

The closing exercises of the school were again held at College Street Church. I remember participating in the program, my part being to repeat Paul's speech before Agrippa.

THE NEW CAMPUS

So far, the school had been housed in rented buildings, but it was now thought wise to establish it in permanent quarters. It was predicted that if such quarters could be secured there would be an enrollment of 100 for the third session. On July 1, 1893, David Lipscomb, W. H. Dodd, and J. R. Ward bought a brick residence and two and one-fourth acres of land on South Spruce Street, now Eighth Avenue South, close to the city reservoir and lying about half way between Fort Negley and Fort Morton. This was really historic ground for here was fought part of the battle of Nash-



Just 47 years old is the biscuit which R. S. King, above, exhibits. It came out of the first pan of bread in the kitchen on the new campus on Eighth Avenue in October, 1893. His father-in-law, finishing the interior of the kitchen, dropped the biscuit in his pocket as it came piping hot from the oven.



A favorite loafing place of the students of the first decade was the city reservoir. Above is shown John McQuigg and three other Bible School boys in 1901.

Below was the entrance to the campus on Eighth Avenue. The sign above the young couple's heads reads, "Nashville Bible School."





A Tally Ho party at Belle-Meade in 1898. The entire school went on such an outing once each year, renting their rigs at the livery stable. Note S. P. Pittman about to lose his derby as he looks down. In the rear seat is John Jones with his foot on the wheel. Standing next is Daisy McQuigg. C. E. W. Dorris, sixth from left, wears a derby hat and stands in the second seat. Others are Annie Gill, Mrs. Harding, Clara Benedick, Porter Ward, and Will Sewell.



The school was very definitely co-educational by 1898, as this picture of the young ladies in the prevailing styles and poses demonstrates. The main building is in the background.

ville. Many old bullets, relics of the Civil War, were picked up by the students. The proximity of the reservoir was enough to make students lie awake at night and wonder "what if the walls of the reservoir should break!" One night the break came and the streetcar tracks were covered with six feet of debris. This did not occur, however, until the school had moved to its present site.

The three purchasers of the property were named as trustees. For this property they paid \$9,000.00, Dodd giving \$2,500.00, Ward \$500.00, and Lipscomb \$1,100.00 out of contributions he had raised. They signed notes for the balance. The deed stated that the property was to be used for "maintaining a school in which, in addition to other branches of learning, the Bible as the recorded will of God and the only standard of faith and practice in religion . . . shall be taught as a regular daily study to all who shall attend said school." It further states that the Board was a self-perpetuating body which could increase its number to seven, and that all had to be members of the church of Christ.

To the old residence, which faced Spruce Street, was added a three-story extension, its north side paralleling what is now Reid Avenue. The building contained a kitchen, dining room, bed rooms for boys, a chapel, and classrooms. Closer to Spruce Street a large two-story frame structure was built for Harding. This also served as a girls dormitory, and what little courting was done (save that which was passingly and surreptitiously done) took place in this building under the strict surveillance of Harding and his wife, "Aunt Pattie." The latter is still living in Atlanta with her daughter, Mrs. Sue Paine. Brother Dodd and his wife had charge of the boys' dormitory. Southeast of this building was another frame structure occupied by the Grants.

Between the Harding home and the Grant home was a small frame building used for recitation rooms. Later on this building was used as a suspender factory. Here some of the boys worked at spare time under Dodd's supervision. Among these boys was J. E. Acuff, now vice-president of Life and Casualty Insurance Company. At the turn of the century the factory was moved to Newton (West Nashville) as the Dodd-Comer Suspender Factory. The Washington Manufacturing Company was an outgrowth of this little enterprise.

Adjoining the campus on the South was the old Garrett Military Academy. As the Bible School grew and there was a demand for more space, rooms of the Military Academy building were rented for classwork. The students enjoyed the sport of climbing the rock fence which separated the two pieces of property.

I was not present when the third session opened in October, 1893. I understand that the college now owns a biscuit from the first pan of bread cooked in the kitchen on that significant day. The enrollment was far smaller than Lipscomb had predicted. Only 52, including some girls, attended during the session. Of these, 42 were preparing for the ministry. Dr. J. S. Ward, a teacher in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, had been added to the faculty. For many years he continued with the school, laboring



A "choral class" taught by L. K. Harding, third from left in the second line, in the session of 1897-98. Note the method of lighting used.



A group of co-eds pose in front of the main building about 1897. Time, tide, and style wait for no man.

They are Frankie Brittain, Fannie Bell Gill, and Mary Fanning.

A close-up of the uniform worn by the girls at the turn of the century. This picture of Roxie McQuigg was made in 1899.



industriously for its betterment. Dr. Ward was held in the highest esteem by his students in the medical school as well as in the Bible school.

During this and the fourth session I worked in Florida. Then for two years I attended Martyn College of Oratory in Washington, D. C. I had the offer of a position in this school and another tendered by Harding to teach in Nashville Bible School. I am glad to say that I chose the latter. While the Centennial Exposition of 1897 was in progress in Nashville, I returned to the Bible School as a student-teacher, teaching expression and continuing classwork with Harding, Grant, J. N. Armstrong, and Lipscomb. When Leon K. Harding gave up sight singing to devote his entire time to the study of medicine in the fall of 1898, this work was added to my teaching load.

As time went on it fell to my lot to teach other subjects, such as spelling and Bible, so gradually my services as teacher increased until I became a full-time instructor.

During my four years absence, the school had been making steady progress. The first catalogue was issued during the summer of 1894, announcing the fourth session. Expenses for men were \$134.00 per year for those able to pay tuition, and \$91.50 for those who were not. This publication explained that the school did not give degrees, "empty titles."

The fourth session had an encouraging opening day on October 2, 1894 with about 50 matriculants. 88 students attended during the session, 18 of whom were girls and 48 of whom were "ministerial" students.

This session brought to the faculty the addition of Worcester A. Bryan, a graduate of Cumberland University, who taught foreign languages. He remained five years. During the last two years, in addition to his teaching and supervision of the boys' dormitory, he attended the medical department of Vanderbilt University, graduating with second honors. Only a man with a strong constitution and mentality and an indomitable will could have succeeded with such a load. After taking his medical degree he left to practice his profession and became one of the leading surgeons of the South.

The fifth session, 1895-96, saw 110 students enrolled during the year, 26 of these were girls and about 50 were preacher students. Leon K. Harding, son of the Superintendent, was added to the faculty to teach voice and sight singing. This year marks the first graduating class in the history of the school. Five young men received diplomas.

The next session was faced with enthusiasm and hope for 150 students. J. N. Armstrong, one of the five graduates (he was also an alumnus of Union University), was added to the faculty to teach Greek. Harding, in publicizing the school, emphasized the fact that it was not for preachers only, but was designed to give musical, classical, and scientific courses, as well as Bible. It was not their design, he said, "to make professional preachers, but to train males and females, old and young, . . . for the greatest usefulness in life."

This session offered eight years of Greek and six of Latin. The curriculum also included Hebrew, philosophy,



The faculty and the students of the session of 1900-01. Beginning with James A. Harding and reading to the left are: Lipscomb, Dr. Ward (with his son, Truman, on his knee), J. N. Armstrong (with his daughter Pattie on his knee), John T. Glenn, R. H. Boll, E. E. Sewell,

O. W. Gardner. Behind Gardner and to his left is Mrs. Fothergill, matron of the boys' dormitory. Immediately behind Glenn is Miss Ruth Murphy, music teacher. Absent were S. P. Pittman and Mrs. Ida C. Noble, art teacher.

German, French, English, and natural science. All students were required to study sight-singing. It was about this time that the instruction in instrumental music was offered. Elocution was introduced into the curriculum two years before. There was a fair nucleus of a library, consisting of 300 volumes. 120 students enrolled during the year. At the commencement four or five received diplomas, each representing six years of work.

The year that I returned to the school saw a further gain in enrollment, the highest in the first ten years. There were 94 boys, 43 girls, and 12 teachers. The students came from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Texas, Indian Territory, Canada, Persia, Syria, and Turkey. I found among the students William J. Bishop, who went to Japan as a missionary, Jesse P. Sewell, later president of Abilene Christian College, R. H. Boll, now editor of the "Word and Work," R. C. Bell, well-known Bible educator, E. A. Timmons, and Porter Ward. Three of the Dunn brothers, Ed Cullum, L. J. Jackson, J.K. Hill, I. B. Bradley, D. Northcutt, and E. C. Fuqua had come during my four years absence.

It was at the close of this session that Grant and Bryan resigned. In spite of the efforts of Dr. Ward, who conducted a summer campaign for students, a further decrease in enrollment took place in the session of 1899-1900. The teaching staff centered their efforts upon an excellent quality of work. Some students were dismissed because they did not do their work well. An example of diligent work is found in the Greek classes where three to four hours were required for the preparation of each lesson. Superintendent Harding declared that as a result of the high standard of work, graduates of the Nashville Bible School were leading their classes in institutions of higher learning throughout the South, a record which the college, now in its fiftieth year, still claims.

The tenth session was the last conducted under the superintendency of Harding. During this year 106 stu-

dents were enrolled. The total cost per student, including board, room, tuition, and fees, was \$99.00 for boys and \$108.00 for girls. The faculty for the year was as follows: Lipscomb and Harding, Bible; Armstrong and John T. Glenn, Greek and Latin; Robert H. Boll, French and German; O. W. Gardner, mathematics; E. E. Sewell, English; Ruth Murphy, music; Mrs. Ida C. Noble, art; J. S. Ward, natural sciences; and S. P. Pittman, elocution and sight singing.

The operation of the college was made possible only by great sacrifices of the teachers. During the last two years that Harding served as superintendent he received no money at all from the school. He wrote freely in the Gospel Advocate and in his new religious journal, "The Way," about the school, its plans, progress, and aims. "We make no distinction," he wrote, "between ministerial students and others; males and females, church members and non-church members. . . . are put in the same classes and taught the same way. . . . The school is under the control of no church except as its teachers are controlled by their respective congregations."

Harding declared in 1899 that the board of trustees served only as advisors and custodians of property, but that the faculty did not consult the board concerning anything. The school operated loosely in a free-lance sort of way and Harding's ability as an administrator was often being questioned. In order to put the school on a sounder footing and bring its finances in line with the accepted method of the day, it was decided to incorporate it. A charter was issued on February 2, 1901, naming David Lipscomb, W. H. Dodd, J. R. Ward, C. A. Moore, J. C. McQuiddy, and W. R. Chambers as incorporators. The charter stated that the school was "for the purpose of teaching the Word of God and various other branches of useful knowledge, commonly taught in institutions of learning." Harding did not believe that the school should be incorporated.

That spring Harding decided to resign as superintendent. It is natural to suspect that his resignation was a result of a change in the organization of the school,

but there is no evidence in his writing to support such a conclusion. He declared that the Nashville Bible School was already full and could not be enlarged sufficiently for all who would like to attend a Bible college. It was never his purpose to build a school of gigantic proportions; a small school, dominated by the spirit of Christ, and then a number of smaller schools, scattered over a vast area, represented his program of Christian education. The opportunity came to establish a school in the outskirts of Bowling Green, Kentucky, similar to the Nashville school. This was made possible by the generosity of C. C. Potter and wife. The Potter Bible College continued to operate until near the outbreak of the World War, although Brother Harding had to resign after ten years of service.

Harding's personality led about one-half of the student body of the tenth session to follow him to the new institution. He made it plain that he did not intend to induce any student to leave the Nashville school for the Bowling Green college. He took with him from the faculty his son-in-law, J. N. Armstrong. I decided to remain with the old institution and have never regretted my decision.

Mention must be made of some of the outstanding men who were connected with the school during the first decade. John T. Glenn came to N. B. S. from Cornersville, stayed a while, and then attended the University of Kentucky for a term. He returned to Nashville, saying that he wished to become a Christian and he found the atmosphere at the Bible school more congenial. He became a student-teacher in the school, and soon developed into one of its most valuable instructors. His long connection with the Louisville Male High School attests his superiority as a teacher.

E. E. Sewell gave up a good position with a large firm in Memphis to come to the Bible school to prepare to preach. He became a painstaking pupil and a tireless worker. He never became a preacher, but remained to grow into a scholarly teacher of English. For many years he remained with the school as head of the English department.

O. W. Gardener, whose father had been partly reared by Tolbert Fanning, taught mathematics for a number of years. Gardener was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of Bible school work. When he left Nashville, he became connected with the Western Bible and Literary College at Odessa, Missouri. From there he went to California and was greatly responsible for the establishment of Santa Rosa and the Pacific Bible schools.

S. R. Logue, who came as a student, became a teacher in the intermediate department, and his wife taught primary grades. Logue was one of the handsomest men ever connected with the institution. He was quiet, gentle, and capable.

I must mention several foreigners who attended during the first decade: W. Sakakabara and H. Makita, Japanese; Kh. B. Yohannan, Persian; and G. Paul, Armenian. Sakakabara afterwards went to the University of the South, and became an Episcopal minister in his native country. Makita made a physician and in-



An English class of 1897-98 poses on the steps of the old Garrett building. S. R. Logue, the teacher, stands at the right. J. P. Sewell, who later became president of Abilene Christian College, stands in the center background and A. B. Barrett sits in the center foreground.



He is now a member of the board of directors, but when this picture was made, Ben Harding was just a student talking to his girl friend at a dormitory window (of all things!). The student of 1941 is advised to take notice of the example.

Mary Fanning and Lura Atkins in their dormitory room in 1898 read letters from home. On the dresser are pictures of Professor Bryan and A. B. Lipscomb (now deceased).



tended to become a medical missionary, but death from tuberculosis cut short his work. Yohannan went back to Persia and did missionary work there. His son afterwards came to the school. Paul became medical missionary. It is said that he died a victim of the World War.

I sometimes think of Makita's mistake. He had done something to exasperate the matron at the school on Spruce Street, Mrs. Fothergill. When the exacting matron demanded of Makita an apology, he meekly submitted, and approached her with these words. "Mrs. Fothergill, I come to get you to apologize me." Needless to say this made matters worse, but it left Makita wondering.

During this period the first attempt was made to establish a literary society. There was opposition. The word "society" reminded them too much of a "missionary society," and of course that was out of the question in the church of Christ. The question was vigorously discussed, pro and con, and finally it was agreed that it was legitimate to have a "society" that was purely literary.

Ten years of history demonstrated the practicability of such an institution as the Bible School. It proved, too, that good men could work together in harmony, even with divergent opinions. Friendly discussions were held at times, notably one between A. McGary and David Lipscomb on the rebaptism question, and one between G. G. Taylor and David Lipscomb on the civil government question.

It was apparent that the school could not be static. A degree of flexibility was needed. Changes were bound to come. In order to be stable, it had to be mobile. Yet it is believed that the same spirit of sacrifice and loyalty characterized the school at the close of the period that prompted its establishment.

IN THE EVENING OF LIFE

One of the last pictures made of James A. Harding, with his overcoat on his arm and his bag beside him.

His posture here was characteristic of him throughout his life. "He never sat," writes one of his children. He was vigorous and dynamic in his active life. His later years were spent in Atlanta, where his widow still lives, and where he was well provided for when he no longer had full command of his mental powers. He died in 1922.



S. P. Pittman, extreme right, and a group of teachers and students in 1901.

II. ANDERSON THROUGH ELAM

It was no easy task to find a man to take the place of James A. Harding. It was feared that the school could not carry on with the enthusiasm inspired by that magnetic man. In the early summer of 1901 Brother Lipscomb, acting for the trustees, employed William Anderson, of Maury County, to succeed the out-going superintendent. Anderson, 52 years of age, was a graduate of Franklin College. Reared on a farm, he was a lover of nature and he had keen insight into human nature. Having been a school teacher for many years he was an ardent lover of youth. He loved to associate with young people and enjoyed teaching them. Anderson was a leader of men and a peacemaker in the community in which he lived. Harding wrote of him in "The Way," "Brother Anderson is a very superior man. He is a teacher of much experience and skill... he is a preacher of splendid ability... may the school under his leadership continue to grow and prosper."

Through vigorous correspondence carried on by J. S. Ward, diligent preparations were made for the opening of the eleventh session. The results were encouraging, the enrollment totaling 100, only six short of that of the preceding year. The fact that two schools only 75 miles apart opened so auspiciously in the fall of 1901 was proof that the Bible school idea was rapidly gaining ground.

Lipscomb's comments upon the progress of the school during Anderson's first year were favorable. The same standard of work that had existed under Harding was maintained by his successor.

Sewell, teacher of English, succeeded Armstrong in the teaching of Greek.

O. W. Gardner continued mathematics, John T. Gleen in ancient languages, and Dr. Ward in science. J. Paul Slayden, a graduate of Kentucky University, a schoolman of ability, was added to the faculty and remained during Anderson's administration. Anderson himself took Brother Harding's place in Bible. As a matter of course, his method was not the same as that of Harding's. By this time younger men were sufficiently developed to assist in the teaching of Bible.

At the closing exercises of the school five received degrees, the first to be given by the school. During this year the school received its first gift of any size—\$12,000 from the estate of Mrs. Fannie Pond. This





A panoramic view of the campus shortly after it was completed. Left to right are Lipscomb's home, now the

fine arts building, Avalon Home, the girls' dormitory, Harding Hall, "Esmond Hall," and Lindsay Hall.

sum was turned over to the trustees, who set it aside to be used later in the expansion of the school.

The twelfth session was still more encouraging. Dr. Ward in the Gospel Advocate stated that all rooms were filled and that no more girls could be taken, but that rooms would be rented in the neighborhood for boys who would arrive later. During this year 118 were enrolled, coming from ten states, Canada, and Japan. 30 of these were girls. 24 of the boys were preachers. There were four graduates, all from Texas. At the closing exercises honorary degrees were conferred upon three former graduates of the school.

In November of this session Lipscomb wrote that the school had outgrown its quarters. He stated his preference for several small schools rather than one that was over-grown. He believed, however, that there should be among the brotherhood an institution of higher learning and that Nashville was the logical place for such an institution. The time had come for expansion. His concluding sentence reads: "A valuable and beautiful location containing 62 acres of land in the suburbs of the city near the car line is donated to the school and we desire help to finish the needed buildings."

This property was the major part of David Lipscomb's 73-acre farm located about four miles south of the Public Square, on Granny White Pike. A strip of three acres on the north was given by Oscar F. Noel, Sr., "to promote the cause of education." Mr. Noel was a neighbor of David Lipscomb. He had such profound respect for his neighbor that he spoke affectionately of him as "Uncle Dave," although Lipscomb was much younger than Noel.

In drawing up the deed for his gift, Brother Lipscomb set forth the purpose of the school in words similar to those used in the deed of the Spruce Street property. In February, 1903 Lipscomb wrote concerning the expansion of the school that plans were drawn up and foundations were laid for two buildings on the campus. In soliciting gifts he wrote: "I would encourage all to give but I would prefer this school built up by the small contributions of those having but little. . . . the school is for the benefit of the common people. . . . God is not dependent upon the rich to carry forward his work."

As in former years, Lipscomb cared for the major financial problems of the school and left the rest to the superintendent. Brother Anderson was unable to

give his full attention to the school on account of poor health; and, too, his interests were divided since his family continued to live in Maury County. The work was carried on largely by other members of the faculty under the guidance of Dr. J. S. Ward, who served as "business agent."

THE PERMANENT CAMPUS

During the vacation, slow progress was being made on the new buildings. September 22, 1903 was announced as the opening date for the thirteenth year. It was evident that the new buildings would not be ready by that time, but it was decided to begin on the designated date "ready or not ready." So the school moved southward "lock, stock, and barrel," from Spruce Street to Granny White Pike just in time for the opening.

The boys moved into their new three-story building. Brother Lipscomb himself had built a substantial brick residence just south of the old home. The boys literally kept "open house" for many days since there were no doors or windows. Sheets and quilts served as window panes. Stairways were not completed and boys climbed to the second and third stories by means of ladders. The heating arrangements were crude and unsatisfactory. Three large stoves on the first floor with pipes running from floor to floor till they found exit near the roof furnished the heat. Two cisterns furnished the water while the boys with pitchers in hand acted the part of "Rebekah at the well."

I remember that the administration building too was incomplete when we first began to use it for school purposes. Classes recited on half-finished floors. This was a brick structure with auditorium up-stairs and recitation rooms on the first floor.

While a few were disappointed with the unfinished buildings, the majority of the boys bore the inconveniences with heroic patience. By degrees the dormitory was completed and we were a happy family bound together more closely because of the hardships we had to bear.

There were many things about the campus that relieved the monotony of school work. Magnificent sugar maples, elms, and oaks furnished shade for the boys and girls; on the West, a wooded area bounded by the zig-zag rock fence was ample in size for exhilarating walks. One drizzling day, I remember, a couple came to the campus to be married. It was under one of those maples

with wide spreading branches that the ceremony was performed. They went away happy. What did they care for the wet weeds and underbrush—they had gotten ahead of pursuing parents. Incidentally, since that time many a couple has found the campus a convenient place for their nuptials.

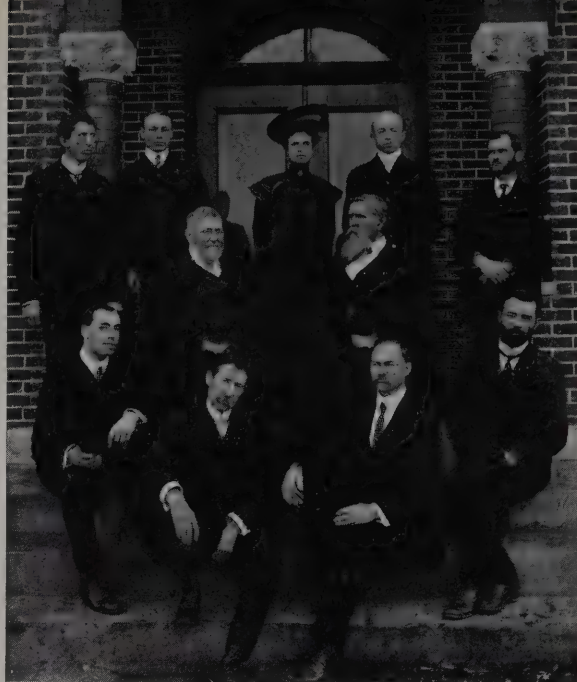
On the new campus activities kept pace with the program of expansion. There was room for a baseball diamond and courts for tennis and volleyball. And then there was "no man's land." No student of these early days could forget that territory where no young man dared to tread. It was dreaded like no man's land in European warfare. Then there was the old bell-tower. Time was when it was new. Mr. Turbeville, the architect, made an estimate of the velocity of wind required to blow it down. It stood erect about five feet wide and twenty feet high.

While peering out into the darkness one stormy night we heard a noise—it was the reeling bell tower. Down came the tower, bell and all. A smaller tower was built; and later the big old elm, south of Harding Hall, was for a while an improvised bell tower. A low framework on the north of Harding Hall served as a refuge for the bell too, which continued to resound, but the glory of the original bell tower had passed away. Ward-Belmont's big bell could be heard on the Bible School Campus as it woke up the young ladies over there, and my guess is that Ward-Belmont students could hear our "Big Ben" too. The bell that had assembled the students at Mars Hill was presented to the Bible School by Brother Larrimore, who, though never officially connected with N. B. S., used to refer to it in his kind way as "our school."

Unfortunately the Larrimore bell was cracked, and this historic bell that ought to have been preserved for sentiment's sake was sold for junk. The bell now preserved in Brewer Tower, whose solemn tones toll off the years at Commencement and at the fall opening of school, is historic only on account of its connection with the early days of N. B. S. Many of the old students will remember Jack Lewis with "Waterbury" in hand leaving the classroom to ring the bell. Others will recall "big-footed" John T. Smithson making his way to the bell tower through snow and sleet.

New buildings, a new campus, and new surroundings infused into all new life; and a new era in the history of N. B. S. began with the opening of the thirteenth session in 1903.

When the school first began it was almost exclusively a boys' institution, but by the thirteenth session one-third of the student body consisted of girls. This was not out of harmony with the wishes of the founders, nor did it run counter to the popular trend in education. The catalogue stated that "mixed schools when properly conducted are much better for both males and females; each has a refining power and strengthening influence upon the other." It added "The young ladies of the school are not allowed to receive calls from the young gentlemen nor will any association of the sexes be permitted out of the class room except in company with the members of the faculty."



A group of faculty members taken in either the first or second year after the college moved to its present location. Front row: D. H. Jackson, E. E. Sewell, O. W. Gardner, S. P. Pittman. Seated: David Lipscomb and Superintendent William Anderson. Standing: J. Paul Slayden, John P. Glenn, Mrs. Effie Anderson, E. I. Holland, and J. S. Ward. C. B. Knight, Mrs. Nobel, and Mrs. Tabler were absent from the picture.



Rose Brewer and Ruth Bradford pose in the style of dress popular on the campus in 1908. For years girls were required to wear uniforms prescribed by the school. The Bible school girls were always recognized uptown by their blue uniforms in contrast to the different colors worn by girls of other boarding schools in Nashville.

In order to avoid extravagance in dress and to avoid distinctions, the young ladies were required to purchase uniforms for street-wear and church. The uniform was to be of "black or blue material plainly made, without fancy trimmings." For spring, the uniform consisted of a white blouse with dark skirt. The cost of the uniform, including hat, was \$15.00.

The total expenses for young men at the boarding hall for the entire session was \$110.00; for young ladies \$128.00. A deposit fee of \$2.00 to cover damages was charged. There was an extra charge made for bookkeeping, shorthand, sight-singing, instrumental music, elocution, art, and voice culture.

The department of the Bible offered four years in addition to a preparatory course; there were five years offered in Greek, five in Latin, six in English, two in mental, moral, and political science, six in mathematics, five in science, two in German, and two in French. In most of the departments a distinction was made between the "academic" and the "collegiate" courses. This was a great step toward standardization.

Some interesting features noted in the catalogue under the caption "Requirements of the Classroom" are:

"Daily recitations are required in all classes; the number of recitations per week . . . must be not less than 15 and not more than 20."

"For every unexcused absence and refusal to recite two per cent is taken from the final grade."

" . . . examinations are held daily in connection with the lectures and recitations and at the end of each term. The final examinations are both oral and written."

"One hundred denotes perfection and 75 is the lowest that entitles him to regular class standing."

Monthly reports were to be given the student and term reports sent to parents or guardians.

Under the heading of "Government" the catalogue gave its readers to understand that:

"first of all . . . the N. B. S. is not a 'reform school.' Willfully disobedient students . . . are not wanted here."

"lax discipline and thorough scholarship are incompatible."

The government of the school was to be "mild and persuasive . . . yet firm and decided."

"The pupils are not burdened with a long list of rules . . . they are taught to do right because it is right."

"In order that every student may be under constant observation, four members of the faculty will room in the building for young men, visiting the rooms nightly."

"Only two young men are allowed to a room. This room they are to keep clean and orderly and ready at all times for inspection."

"Improper language and the use of tobacco in any form in the building or on the grounds are positively forbidden."

Attendance at chapel, daily Bible classes, and "public worship on Lord's day" was compulsory.

In the matter of conduct the catalogue declared positively that "students will be dismissed from the school

whenever, in the opinion of the faculty, they are pursuing a course of conduct detrimental to themselves and to the school."

An interesting feature of the catalogue is a description of the student's room and instructions as to what boarding students were to bring which shows a contrast between present conveniences and the inconveniences at the beginning of the twentieth century. "The students' lodging rooms, said the catalogue, "are furnished with iron bedsteads, springs, mattress, wash stand (with mirror), table, two chairs, bowl, pitcher, a slop bucket and broom. The young ladies' rooms have also a dresser. . . . All boarding students should bring with them bed clothing, pillows, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, combs and brushes." Note the absence of rouge, lipstick, nail polish, anklets, evening dresses, and radios.

The catalogue announcing this session tells that the library had increased to 2,000 volumes. A collection of Australian minerals and Japanese curios formed the nucleus of a future museum.

Lectures were promised during the session. The catalogue stated that "The phenomena of wireless telegraphy and the X-ray (recent scientific discoveries) will be lectured upon and demonstrated before the whole school with very expensive apparatus."

The catalogue for the fourteenth session included pictures of the new buildings and a full description of each. The administration building with auditorium and recitation rooms was the central building. At first the auditorium was known as Harding Hall, but after its enlargement and adornment the name was given to the entire building. The boys dormitory containing 60 rooms besides dining-room and kitchen lay about one hundred yards to the west of Harding Hall. This building was named Lindsay Hall in honor of its most liberal donor, Edwin L. Lindsay of Texas. The name continued until the building was destroyed by fire in 1929. On the opposite side of Harding Hall was Avalon Home, the girls' dormitory. The Lipscomb farm had been a dairy farm and Avalon was the name of the dairy. This beautiful name was applied to the frame dormitory and when the new dormitory was built in 1920, it inherited the old name.

Between Harding Hall and Lindsay Hall was an old frame building once used as a tenant house. Until the building was removed this was used for recitations and was known by the students as Esmond Hall. The name

Lindsay Hall, erected in 1903, the major gift coming from the Texas man whose name was given to the building.

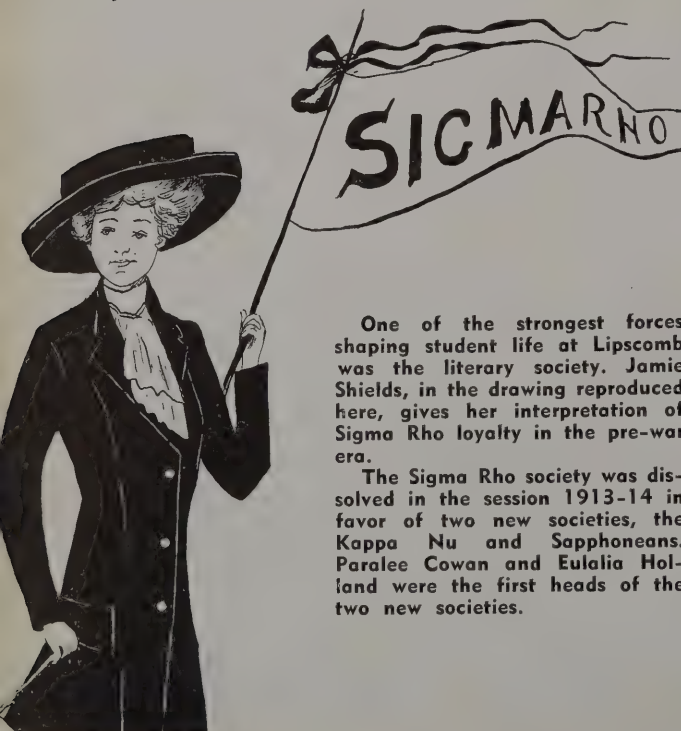




Dormitory feasts in girl's rooms were just as much fun in 1906 as in 1941. Jessie Wells, Mary Bourne, Frankie Dunlop, and Ethel Blackman either received a box from home or found the dining room menu slim. At any rate here they are feasting in old Avalon Home.



A feature of one of the Saturday night entertainments in 1905 was a manless wedding complete with bride, groom, preacher, flowers, best man, and all. This picture was made in old Avalon Home.



One of the strongest forces shaping student life at Lipscomb was the literary society. Jamie Shields, in the drawing reproduced here, gives her interpretation of Sigma Rho loyalty in the pre-war era.

The Sigma Rho society was dissolved in the session 1913-14 in favor of two new societies, the Kappa Nu and Sapphoneans. Paralee Cowan and Eulalia Holland were the first heads of the two new societies.

Esmond was found written crudely upon the walls of the building, and if this did not suggest the stately name "Esmond Hall," its origin is lost in obscurity.

Few changes occurred in the personnel of the faculty. The board of trustees, consisting of David Lipscomb, president, C. A. Moore, secretary and treasurer, J. R. Ward, W. H. Dodd, W. R. Chambers, J. C. McQuiddy, and E. A. Elam, remained the same.

The fourteenth session, the fourth of the Anderson administration, opened September 21, 1904 with a substantial increase in attendance. The girls' building was overflowing. An "annex" across the street provided for the overflow.

SOCIETIES ORGANIZED

One outstanding feature of this session was the organization of literary societies, which played such an important part in the life of the students for the next 25 years. Volumes could be written on the activities of these societies. They became the center, not only of forensic and oratorical activities, but of the athletic and social life of the students. Every girl boarder whether academic or collegiate had to belong to the Sigma Rho society. Every boy had to be either a Calliopean or Caesarion (soon changed to Lipscomb).

Many a royal battle was fought between these two societies. There were rival debates, rival quartets, rival entertainments, rival ball teams, and even rival spelling matches. Each society claimed superiority. Sometimes one society forged ahead in numbers and strength and sometimes another. Teachers were accused of taking sides with this society or that. The rivalry was so intense that at baseball games sober-minded young men yelled themselves hoarse supporting their respective teams. At times there was bitterness and recriminations, attacks, and counter-attacks which often were difficult for the faculty to control.

The reason for the sharp rivalry is very apparent. There was no other outlet for the school spirit, since contests with other schools were not permitted; thus enthusiasm was intensified and narrowed to society loyalty. With many, the society held first place in their hearts and the school second place.

The girls' society continued for several years, but the time came for abolishing the Sigma Rho and the organizing of two other societies. Two girls stood up as if choosing for a spelling match and chose their favorites. Paralee Cowan chose for the Kappa Nu's and Eulalia Holland chose for the Sapphoneans. Although, so far as I know, there was no actual hair pulling, the rivalry between the sister societies was as keen as that between the two brother societies. They had their rival entertainments, plays, and tennis games. At the opening of each session there was a great scramble for recruits. Letters were written to prospective students by members of the societies in the endeavor to procure new members. Sometimes prospective men students, mistaken for girls by their names, received scented missives inviting them to become SAPPHO or K-Nu.

By no means were these societies to be condemned in toto. It would be difficult to estimate their cultural value. Students gained experience in parliamentary

usage, extemporaneous speaking, and debating. Although the societies served well their day, their sun has set never to rise again.

At the close of the fourteenth session, which marked the end of the Anderson administration, there was only one graduate—Elizabeth Kittrell of Maury County, who received the B. L. degree. At this time the school was conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Literature, and Bachelor of Science.

THE ELAM ADMINISTRATION

Anderson was making preparation to move his family to Nashville in order to devote himself more assiduously to the work of the school. About a month of the vacation had passed when teachers, students, and friends of the school were shocked to hear that he had died suddenly from a heart attack. This was the first death within the faculty.

There was no available man in sight to succeed him. While on the look-out for a successor, the president of the Board requested Dr. J. S. Ward to take the oversight of the school. Dr. Ward and wife had had experience in supervising the girls' dormitory before the school left Spruce Street. With the assistance of Mrs. Blackman they continued in this capacity at the new location. In addition to his work here, Dr. Ward was on the faculty of the medical and dental departments of the University of Tennessee.

During this year of transition the school flourished. There were 181 students enrolled, the largest enrollment thus far. Brother Lipscomb in the Gospel Advocate commented favorably upon the success of the Ward administration.

The Ward administration marks the beginning of the traditional alumni reunions. Several weeks before commencement a call was made for all former teachers and students to assemble May 23, 1906, the day before the final exercises. Much enthusiasm was manifested. About one thousand attended the reunion. Among the principal speakers was James A. Harding.

At the commencement exercises which followed the reunion, nine persons received degrees — the largest up to that time. The graduates were: Ethel Blackman, Henry Leo Boles, Mary Elizabeth Bourne, Lyde Dallas Bowers, James Edward Boyd, Samuel Henry Hall, John Thomas Lewis, David Willomine Shepherd, and Jessie Lander Wells.

THE WARD ADMINISTRATION

At commencement it was announced that E. A. Elam, a member of the Board of Trustees, one of the editors of the Gospel Advocate, and a preacher of the highest rank, had been elected superintendent.

The Elam administration covered seven sessions, extending from the sixteenth through the twenty-second.

Class of 1907. Left to right: Lester Morrow, Maude Newsome, Aura Burcham, Byron Cook, Laura Pepper, Florence Birdwell, and Jessie Wells.



A group banquet in April, 1906. Left to right: Mary Bourne, Jessie Baxter, Aura Burcham, Laura Pepper, Byron Cook, Ethel Blackman, Edward Boyd, John T. Lewis, Jessie Wells, Effie Anderson, John T. Gleen. Seated: D. W. Shepherd, Lyde Bowers.





"NO MAN'S LAND"

The Old Campus with its great trees and lush blue-grass has always been a charming picture in the memory of every student since the school moved to its present site in 1903. For many years it was reserved for the girls except on special occasions.

Elam was a man of striking appearance, rather large, with blue eyes, and a prominent nose and forehead. He was a graduate of Burritt College and had taught school in early life. He had developed into one of the best preachers in the brotherhood. He had done "located" work at Lebanon, Franklin, and Gallatin, and had traveled extensively as an evangelist. At this time Brother Elam lived on his farm near Lebanon. He was a practical man with a high sense of honor. At chapel services he often warned the students against extravagance and dishonesty. He believed in thrift, economy, and fair dealing. He had been called upon time and again to intervene in the settlement of church troubles. He was successful in making peace. No man could have been more fair in his dealings with others.

From the time Elam was selected to head the school, he showed great enthusiasm and wrote constantly in behalf of its progress. In 1907 hardly an issue of the Gospel Advocate was published that did not contain upon its front pages a plea for the school. His articles were headed "Help the Nashville Bible School." Some got the impression from the constant appeal that the school was in dire financial distress and that it was about to close its doors. This was entirely false. Lipscomb published a statement of the school's financial condition in which he said that the "school is not in a financial strait, it has never had a debt mature that it was not able to meet." He explained that Elam's appeals were for the school's expansion. More buildings were needed. A number of people sent small gifts, but few who were able to give large sums responded. As a consequence no new buildings were in sight and the enlargement of the old ones had to be postponed with the exception of an addition of six rooms to the girls' dormitory. Less than \$1,000 was raised by Elam's appeals and this was used in making minor improvements and in purchasing badly needed equipment.

The lack of enthusiasm upon the part of the brotherhood was due to a lack of understanding of the nature and aims of the school. Elam said that more people





The faculty and students of the session of 1907-08. The girls appear in the uniform worn on the campus during the spring.

would support and patronize the school when they came to understand it. He endeavored to clarify the situation when he wrote, "It is a literary school—college—a charter institution which confers the different degrees of a college. It is a Bible school because the Bible is taught daily to all." It was difficult to get people to understand that other things besides the Bible was taught. The idea was abroad that since it was a Bible school nothing but the Bible was taught and that it was designed for preachers. Frequently a taunt was made to one contemplating attending. The question was asked, "Are **you** going to be a preacher?" Girls were asked, "Are you going to be a missionary?" It took years to enlighten people concerning the true status of the Nashville Bible School.

The enrollment, an average of about 175 during Elam's administration, remained practically stationary. The faculty remained about the same from year to year and there was little change in the curriculum. Elam admitted however, that while most of the students did good work there was some who were undutiful. Batsel Baxter, a student from 1908-11, wrote that "The pace was set in almost every class by a group of enthusiasts for the subject, and the work was hard."

At the close of Elam's first administration there were seven graduates. During his entire administration the graduating classes ranged in number from four in 1909 to eleven in 1911.

IMPORTANCE OF GLENN

The administration might properly be called the Elam-Glenn administration since John T. Glenn was designated as Elam's assistant and as supervisor of the boys' dormitory. Glenn understood boys. He was "one of them" and yet firm in discipline. If a boy slipped away and went to town, when he got back at night Glenn was at the door to greet him, it mattered not how late the hour. The boys wondered how he could be in so many places at the same time, and some cynically remarked that it took a thief to catch a thief. If one broke over and visited a theater, Glenn spotted him there. Not often would the boys come out ahead in their tilts with Glenn.

I remember Glenn's dog. Everybody remembered her. She was an imported airdale and her name was Jesseth—not "Jessie" Glenn frequently explained. Glenn was good to his dog. One morning at the breakfast table he announced that his dog's pan was missing. The explanation was that some of the boys had broken into the kitchen the night before and had feasted on what was intended for Jesseth. Well, "boys will be boys" and so they frequently got into mischief. Paper sacks filled with water were thrown from the upper windows and lighted on the head of a boy who happened to be sticking his head out of the window below. It was difficult to catch the offender but woe unto the one who was caught.

One of the favorite "indoor sports" was to take one of the zinc bath tubs to the top of the steps on the third floor and while the lights accidentally (?) went out the tub would take its journey down and not stop until it reached the bottom floor. The question still unanswered was "Who did it?"

Of course we ordered the boys to have good table manners. Dr. ward lectured on table "ethics," showing them how to use knife, forks, and spoons but the boys did not always observe the regulations. When the fuse was blown and all was a darkness, biscuits sailed from table to table. We dodged them as best we could.

Brother Elam was a very busy man. Besides home responsibilities and carrying on his farm in Wilson County, he was frequently called away from the campus to conduct funerals and perform marriage ceremonies in addition to his regular preaching appointments.

THE ARK

In 1910, in the midst of the Elam administration, the first school annual was published, with Batsell Baxter as editor in chief. This was called the "Ark," an appropriate name, for it was a rendezvous for "man and beast." The history of the school up to that time was recorded in Biblical language. Only one volume of the "Ark" was produced. It was 1914 before an attempt was made to bring out another annual, and then the name was changed to "Zenith." The yearbook with the name "Zenith" came out again in 1916 and in 1920.



A scene in the boys' dining room in Lindsay Hall in the session of 1907-08. E. A. Elam, the superintendent, turns around to look at the cameraman.



Harding Hall from the front entrance with the large addition added in 1910. Later this entrance was to become the rear entrance.

Back in 1910 girls' basketball was not organized into clubs, the girls playing informally. However, for the benefit of "The Ark" this group posed as separate teams. Front row, center: Sarah Shields, Annie Myrtle Elder, and Elizabeth Baxter. Second row: Pearl Murphy, Edna Young, Lizzie Mae King, Ruth Bradford, and Mattie Lee Neece. Third row: Mabel Williams, Maggie Jordan, Mary Thomas, and Bessie Pepper.



In 1922 the book was renamed "Backlog." You are now reading from the pages of the latest edition of the "Backlog." Under faculty supervision, the preparation for the publication of the school annual is carried on by students especially interested in press-room and editorial work. Each year the annual is dedicated to some one whom the staff chooses to honor. One of them was dedicated to Lipscomb, one to Elam, and one to A. G. Freed, all deceased. One was dedicated to the Board of Trustees. While a great expenditure of time and money is required in getting out the "Backlog" annually, it is agreed that the effort is well worth both the time and money. Those who purchase annuals prize them highly. The loyal students would not part with the much-handled book that contains names and pictures of school pals and sweethearts for love or money. A glance at the annual awakens pleasant memories, and with book in hand, we live again those happy days. Long live the "Backlog!"

Brother Elam's early efforts to enlarge Harding Hall did not meet with success at first, but the inadequacy of the administration building was so obvious and the demands so urgent, that, in 1909, the foundation for an addition was laid. The building was not completed, however, until 1910. The catalogue gave a picture of the enlarged building with a full description. Six music rooms and two society halls were above, and below were eight spacious recitation rooms. The capacity of Harding Hall was doubled. The auditorium at that time seated about 400. Partitions forming two small rooms in the rear of the auditorium were removable, increasing the seating capacity to about 500.

The building fronted the north until a later remodeling made Harding Hall face about. It turns its back to the north and its face to the south. Two years ago a one story addition of two rooms, used for Bible recitations, were made in the rear. The catalogue of 1911, in describing the enlarged building stated that there were "four entrances, and three stairways for the young ladies, young men and the general public respectively." We have lost the placard long since and who knows now or cares which stairway belongs to the young ladies?

During the Elam administration stress was laid upon lectures for the benefit of the student body. There was a wide range of subjects as can be seen by the following list: "Development of the English Drama," "Yellowstone Park" (illustrated), "Old Hickory," "Martin Luther," "Tuberculosis," "The Choice of Moses," "Wonders of the World," "How We Got Our Bible," "Missionaries of the World," "Japan, Yesterday and Today," and "Around the World" (four illustrated lectures by J. W. Shepherd). The catalogue for 1911-1912 announced a series of lectures on "Living Religious Issues," by M. C. Kurfees, "Prehistoric Animals" by Dr. Ward, and a series of lectures on Genesis by Robert H. Boll.

CAMPUS WATER SYSTEM

For a number of years the school has been served by the city water system, and the only problem now is getting reasonable rates. Not so when we came to the new campus and for many years afterwards. Improvements were made during the Elam administration. The

first means of supplying water, drawing by hand from cisterns, was clumsy. A windmill over a well in the rear furnished water for the cattle till time and gale demolished the mill. In taking walks in the woodland, many a time have I stopped at the old well and pumped and pumped out of sympathy for the cattle. The next step was a private water system inaugurated at an expense of \$12,000. Pipes were laid to a copious spring on the Noel property near Glendale Park. A large tank, later superseded by a larger and better one erected on posts southwest of Lindsay Hall, served as the reservoir. A motor, housed in a little frame booth and kept under lock and key, pumped the water—that is, when Brother McCannless or someone else went to the scene to start the thing going.

It was difficult at times to get water enough for the heating plant, so water had to be hauled from Brown's Creek in barrels to supply the need. Some of us know from experience how disagreeable it was to proceed by lantern light to bail up water into the barrels when the thermometer registered down toward zero mark. One compensating thing about it—we worked up an appetite!

Water is hard to get around the school grounds. During one session attempts were made to dig a well with a flow sufficient to meet the needs of the entire campus. One well was dug inch by inch about 450 feet in depth, and then abandoned. Then a thousand-foot rope was bought and since the water witch said "put it there" the machinery was stationed just east of Harding Hall. Hour by hour and day by day as the windlass drew up the augur and let it fall, a sound was produced that I remember well to this day. Thus little by little the hole got deeper and deeper till it reached

the depth of about 950 feet. You'll not be apt to fall in, for it is too small a bore and it has long since been capped over. Look for it a few paces from Harding Hall to the East.

"Brother Mc," mentioned above, was a vital part of the school. For years he served in the capacity of custodian of the entire school plant. He knew every pipe and every wire and gadget on the place. He didn't often quicken his pace, except in emergency; but when something needed "fixing," Bro. Mc. was there to fix it. Not long before he passed away his heart was saddened by the conflagrations that completely destroyed Lindsay Hall and Avalon Home.

Brother Mc. stood for what the school stands, for—service. He desired to preach, and in the early days of the school he left a comfortable country home to come to Nashville and equip himself for "ministerial" service. He found, as time progressed, that there was another field in which he could better serve. That was noble.

During the last year of the Elam administration, 1912-1913, problems connected with the school arose that proved strenuous to the president. He decided that he could not continue his editorial and evangelistic work and at the same time give sufficient attention to the many school problems that arose. He felt that he should no longer bear the burden, but that it should be placed upon the shoulders of younger men. He finally decided to resign from the presidency of the school, but retained his place on the Board of Trustees. His resignation became effective in 1913, shortly before the close of the twenty-second session.



Brother Elam, who felt that he knew the members of the faculty thoroughly, suggested and urged that H. Leo Boles be selected to take over the presidency. It was feared by some that the choice was an unwise one since Boles had had little or no experience in managerial work. Boles soon proved his executive ability. He was of sturdy stock, ambitious and determined. His father was a preacher in rather rural communities. His great-grand-father, Raccoon John Smith, was a rugged, unique pioneer of the "restoration movement" inaugurated by the Campbells and Barton W. Stone. With small equipment and office force that was negligible, he set to work to make a success of his task, to build up patronage, and to put the college on a firm basis.



A group of freshman class members in 1910. The girls are wearing the standard blue campus uniforms.

III. THE BOLES ADMINISTRATION

Boles was a graduate of Burritt College (1900), and had taught school in Tennessee and Texas before he came to the Bible school as a pupil in 1903, the first year at the present location. After his graduation from N. B. S. in 1906, Boles became teacher of mathematics. From then until his promotion to the presidency, he was listed as teacher of math and philosophy.

A glimpse at the school at the beginning of the Boles administration will throw light on the status. The Board of Trustees, formerly seven in number, now consisted of five as follows: David Lipscomb, president, C. A. Moore, secretary and treasurer, J. C. McQuiddy, E. A. Elam, and W. V. Davidson.

The members of the faculty for 1913-1914 were as follows: David Lipscomb, Emeritus, the Bible; H. Leo Boles, President, Bible, philosophy, and mathematics; Dr. J. S. Ward, natural and physical sciences; E. E. Sewell, Greek and English; S. P. Pittman, Bible, history, and sight-singing; L. H. Elrod, Latin, and German; Miss Bessie Gillentine, instrumental music and voice culture; Miss Mary Craig, primary and academic department; Miss Jennie Mai McQuiddy, expression; Mrs. Ida Noble, Art; and J. W. Shepherd, librarian.

A peep into the library, "a large, well-lighted room on the second floor of the chapel building," as the catalogue described it, contained "encyclopedias, dictionaries, histories, biographies, travels, commentaries, and many other reference books." The boys' societies endeavored to outstrip each other in acquiring "elegant bookcases" and in increasing their libraries. On the tables were found a number of the best monthly and weekly journals such as Harper's, Digest, Scientific Monthly, McClure, Review of Reviews, Youth's Companion, Travel, Popular Mechanics, Country Gentleman.

The collection for the museum was still very meager. There were a few ancient and modern wall maps, some valuable apparatus, and a good collection of mineral specimens.

According to the catalogue, young ladies were not allowed to receive calls from young men. The association of boys and girls was to be only in the company of faculty members. When sweethearts had misunderstandings, by permission they were adjusted in the president's office under the eye of the president himself.



The class of 1911. Seated, left to right: Minnie Pearl Flora, Eva McCannless, and Loula Mae Green. Standing left to right: John T. Smithson, G. C. Brewer, Tate Miller, Batsell Baxter, and Maurice Hollins.

The uniforms for the young ladies had advanced to \$20.00 by this time.

The school had been divided into two equal semesters of four and one-half months each, but at the time Boles began his administration the first semester, before Christmas, was four months and the other, five months.

Two years before, "tobacco in any form, at any time, in any place," was forbidden. By 1913-1914 the prohibition was modified slightly. "The use of tobacco in any form, and for all time is disapproved and discouraged by moral suasion and all other means deemed proper by the faculty," According to the catalogue. The use of tobacco, however, in the building or anywhere on the school campus was strictly forbidden.

Parents were requested "not to interfere with the regular duties of their children by withdrawing them during the session to spend a few days at home."

The Calliopean and Lipscomb societies were running in full blast. The Sigma Rho was still the young ladies only literary society.

COURSES OF STUDY

The courses of study were heavy. Four years of College Bible, after the academic year, and elective Bible work, were offered. Stress was laid on Greek, Latin, mathematics and the sciences. Three degrees were offered—B. A., B. S., and B. L. M. A. Certificates were given in music, expression, and art.

Boles faced this situation, but he rolled up his sleeves and went to work. Following the close of the twenty-second session, the new president began a campaign for students, so he traveled extensively for the school during the summer.

On September 9, 1913, the day of registration, it was evident that his efforts had not been in vain. The opening was auspicious. All seemed pleased with the new management. Lipscomb wrote at the close of the first semester, "This session has been as successful in every respect as the school has ever had." The success was due to Boles' strict attention to the details of the school and to his punctuality and regularity. He determined not to miss a class during the session and carried out his purposes. He could be found on the campus at his post of duty day and night. His only absence from the campus was when he went to town on the streetcar once a week to attend to business during banking hours.

The old library during the World War. The high school library now occupies this room.

The physics and chemistry laboratories in Harding Hall during the World War.

HOME ECONOMICS BEGUN

Boles had an eye for making improvements. In his first year's administration, a department of home economics, under a student-teacher, was introduced. This was a small beginning of a department that has become popular. The second teacher in this department had only three pupils.



The second home economics class (1914-15) taught by Louella Lee, now Mrs. W. W. Harlin. Three of the students were, left to right: Ruth Wilhoite, Ina Duke, and Wilba Fox. The first teacher was Miss Harriet Morrow in 1913-14.



Another change was made in this first year. In order to create a friendly spirit of rivalry and to take care of an increasing number of young lady students, two societies were formed out of the Sigma Rho society.

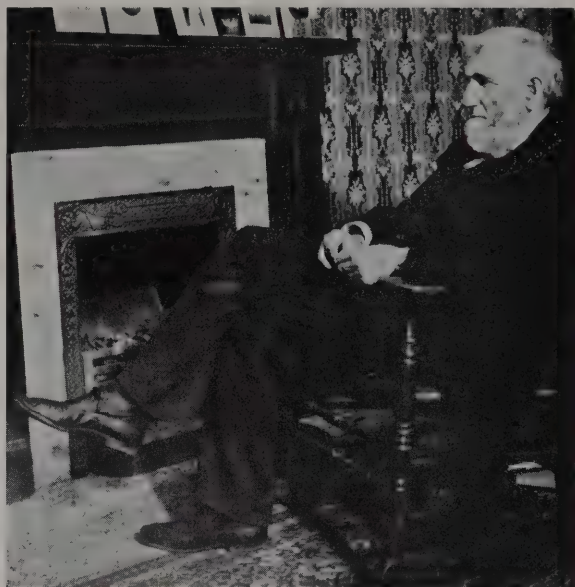
The preceding session had graduated two young men, Edgar Hollins, and Thomas D. Rose, and three young ladies, Mary Flora, Dolly Brown Fox, and Mary Frizzell. The first graduating class under the new administration was a group of six young men and four young ladies. This class contained Charles R. Brewer, who has taught and labored many years for his Alma Mater, and Robbie Ward, who became Mrs. Brewer. She had a distinction that only a few have had—her entire schooling, from A B C's on to graduation, was in N. B. S.

With the exception of Boles' second graduating class, when there were only four graduates, the general trend has been toward increase. From then on the number never fell below ten.

LIPSCOMB QUILTS TEACHING

One regrettable and lamentable event marked Boles' first administration. Brother Lipscomb, now 82 years old, was forced to give up his Bible classes. For 22 years he had been as regular as clock-work. Young men who sat at his feet felt an inspiration in his presence. In his love for truth he set for them a priceless example. If at times he appeared blunt and abrupt, it was to relieve some self-centered young men of his over-plus of self-confidence. For a while Brother Lipscomb continued to attend Bible classes occasionally, and often at chapel he made talks while seated. His body was wearing out before his mind showed fatigue. Twelve years before, the eloquent fiery tongue of James A. Harding, who was then in his vigor, had ceased to function in the school he had helped to found, and now the infirmities of age had silenced the stammering tongue of David Lipscomb, the senior-founder of the in-

stitution. Never has a heavier responsibility fallen upon an administration than when younger men endeavored to carry on as these Godly men had begun.



The sunset years. No student will ever forget the old man's occasional appearances in chapel when he was no longer able to teach. He would speak from his chair, and his quavering voice, shaky hand raised in gesture, and the devoutness and earnestness of his plea would bring tears to the eyes of the students.

The staff of the Zenith in 1914. Left to right: Charles R. Brewer, associate editor, Robbie Ward, editor-in-chief, and Frank B. Shepherd. Standing: Claude Terry, Paul C. Young, and Mary Creath Cato.



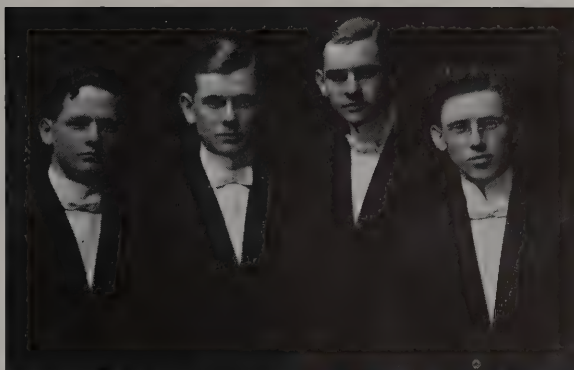
The second year of the Boles administration, 1914-1915, proved successful. The faculty worked in harmony, the students were satisfied, and the sentiment of the public was expressed in the language of A. B. Lipscomb in the Gospel Advocate, when he said, "The Nashville Bible School witnessed the best opening in its history. The enrollment exceeded the most sanguine expectation." 193 had registered by Christmas and by the end of the session 215 had enrolled—the first year to reach the 200 mark.

It was now that some attention was paid to "college affiliation." The 1914-1915 catalogue assured its readers that work done in N. B. S. was recognized by the University of Tennessee and the state normals. Credits were not accepted so readily in different states, although Tulane University not only accepted the work done, but offered an annual scholarship.

Of the faculty for the twenty-fifth session, that began September 7, 1915, consisting of six men and six women, probably not more than three held standard degrees. Several were graduates of the N. B. S. For a number of years it was the policy of the administration to encourage teachers to take courses in Peabody, Vanderbilt, and other higher institutions of learning. This was done in summer and in the regular school year. I suspect at times as many as a half dozen of the teachers were taking courses while teaching in N. B. S. Boles himself did graduate work and received his M. A. degree while serving as president. Personally, I never felt that I had time to divide interests between two schools, and I preferred to devote myself to the school dear to my heart.

The school has been criticized at times for employing so many of her ex-students as teachers, instead of teachers who have been graduated from well-known educational institutions. That policy, of course, would have been in keeping with secular educational progress. But after all, the policy pursued by Lipscomb has been advantageous in that the spirit of the school has been transmitted from session to session. David Lipscomb College might have been a larger institution with great-

The first campus entrance. Through these gates fronting Caldwell Lane hundreds of students caught their first glimpses of Lipscomb. Boys might cast longing eyes toward the dense shade of "no-man's land" on the left, but they had to keep straight down the road to the front entrance of the ad building showing in the distance.



The college quartet of 1914. This was the first quartet to represent the school on a summer tour. Left to right: Neil Hannah, William Kerr, John Berry Wynn, and Charles R. Brewer.

er prestige had the other policy been pursued, but it would not be David Lipscomb College as we know and love it today. One must first know and become a part of the tradition before he can help preserve the tradition of the institution. Men and women trained in this school have been self-sacrificing. They learned the lesson of service and acquired the spirit of sacrifice and hence were glad to continue in the capacity of student-teachers, and then developed into regular members of the faculty.

The catalogue for the session of 1915-1916 contained a folder with a "Bird's Eye View of N. B. S." The view was from the intersection of Granny White Pike and Caldwell Lane. It showed the stone wall and iron gateway at the northeast corner of the school property. It showed all the buildings, including the old feed and stock barn in the rear and the power house, a central heating plant, near the administration building. Tennis courts near the front for girls and in the rear for boys were plainly seen. Hills in the distance can be recognized as a part of the chain of Brentwood Hills.

HISTORY OF THE GATES

This main entrance was abandoned about 1930 and instead the campus now has two main entrances—one near the brick Lipscomb residence and one nearer the southern boundary of the campus. Improvements have been gradually accomplished. As their project, the senior class of 1930 graced the two entrances with arched





One of the new entrances to the campus.

signs. For a while the entrances were guarded at night by heavy iron chains. The "bars" have been discarded and the north gate is now the entrance and the south gate the exit.

Students of long ago will remember the plot of ground back of the Lipscomb residence retained by Bro. Lipscomb as a small farm, where Bill Brown faithfully plowed, sowed, and reaped. Bill has been here a long time. He belongs to the school, a heritage left by the venerable pair. Bill also attended to the stock. One annual contained a page entitled, "Familiar Faces." Three of the faces were of Bill himself and his two mules, and the writer refuses to reveal the identity of the fourth familiar face.

Yes, the school actually raised and sold hogs and cattle. I can't recall now just what the faculty did with the "proceeds." The growing of fruit and grain were indulged in. Men were employed to supervise the farm, while school boys assisted. For a while, vegetables were raised in abundance and canned for table consumption. This practice proved to be an economic asset. But taking the farm and the experiments made over a period of years, it is doubtful that it was a paying project.

One can imagine the great responsibility that rested upon the shoulders of the new president. He had to

supervise the overseers of the farm, buy and sell stock, "hire and fire" boys who worked on the campus and, in addition, do the work of president, secretary and treasurer, dean, registrar, and teacher. The fact that the school succeeded with such a load upon the president indicated not only the persistent toil of the man at the head, but also the growing interest of the brotherhood and the public in the Bible school movement.

COSTS RISE

As a matter of course, prices were rising, and school expenses were increasing, as indicated by the catalogue for 1915-1916. An even \$200.00 was the total cost of the entire session. The distinction in tuition for boys and girls was obliterated. You can draw your own conclusion. Maybe the girls had learned not to require more attention and not to eat more than the boys.

During this session there was a slight increase in enrollment over the preceding, and six states were represented in the graduating class.

While the girls' home had been called Avalon Home from the beginning, it was not until the session of 1915-1916 that the boys' dormitory was named Lindsay Hall and the administration building called Harding Hall.

Old Avalon Home, the original home of Lipscomb and his wife. In the rear was the dining hall and above it were rooms for the girls.



A girl's bedroom in Old Avalon.



Another change of moment was effected during the same session. In the spring of 1916, the board purchased from the full-time teachers the equipment of the school. This meant that while there had been a common fund into which went the proceeds from tuition and from which each teacher had a common share after obligations had been met, the teachers were to depend, no longer on "pot-luck" for remuneration, but were to be paid a salary. This was quite a revolution. The system under which the teachers had worked was rather awkward and often financially embarrassing. It was difficult to keep up with just how much corn each one owned, what portion of the three or four hogs on hand each acclaimed, and what share each had in the plow, the chairs, and the pianos. Our troubles were over. It was up to the administration to furnish the salary.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Another momentous step, fraught with boundless possibilities, inaugurated during the third session of the Boles administration, was the formation, on the day preceding commencement, of the "Alumni Association of the N. B. S." with John E. Dunn as its first president. During the following summer Dunn published statements to the effect that the board of trustees and faculty were in perfect sympathy with each other and were united in their efforts to keep the school abreast of the times, yet to be true to the original purpose of the school. Alumni shared the same sentiment, and became the third leg of the triangle. While the association has not always been aggressive, it is certain that it is at present wideawake to the needs of the school and that its members are driving toward bigger things for their Alma Mater.

For the next session in 1916-1917 several were added to the faculty, among whom were S. I. Jones, an alumnus of the N. B. S., who remained as the efficient mathematics teacher for several years. During his life Jones published two interesting books on mathematics, "Mathematical Wrinkles," and "Mathematical Nuts." A third was left by him in manuscript form. These books have found sale in various quarters of the globe.

For the first time, the catalogue for 1916-17 specified the degrees held by the faculty members. B. L., B. S., B. A., M. A., and M. D. were the letters listed:

Again there was a slight increase in total expenses for the session as well as an increase in attendance.

The tennis courts for many years were located just north of the present bell tower. Sewell Hall is now located in the background of the field shown here.



A bedroom in Lindsay Hall. L. G. Kennamer (Now head of geography department, East Kentucky Teachers College) sits in his chair at work.

ALUMNI BUY PAINTINGS

The alumni association, during this session arranged with Mr. Ida C. Noble, art teacher, to paint life-size portraits of Lipscomb and Harding. Today you see these portraits hanging upon opposite walls of the school auditorium.

Three important things mark the twenty-seventh session. An innovation worth mentioning is the reference made to athletics for the first time in the catalogue of 1917-18. The statement made was rather timid and cautious. No intercollegiate games were to be played, and it was made plain that the school did not "believe in athletics as a profession," and did not have a "trained team;" that "such rough college sports as are often found in modern schools and colleges" was forbidden, and all competitions on the field meant that it was "one gentleman playing with another for a gentleman's recreation." Tennis was encouraged, and frequent hikes under chaperonage were enjoyed by the young ladies.



DEATH OF LIPSCOMB

The second event of importance in this session was the death of David Lipscomb on November 11, 1917 at the venerable age of 86. Early in the fall it became apparent that he could not live many weeks longer, and hence his friends were not surprised to hear that he had passed away. Though for four years Bro. Lipscomb had not taught his classes, his very presence on the campus was a benediction to both teachers and students. Appropriate funeral services were held at College Street Church where for years Bro. Lipscomb had been a senior elder. Burial was in Mt. Olivet cemetery. The Gospel Advocate of December 6 published a memorial edition in which testimony to his greatness, scholarship, leadership, and loyalty was given by journalists who had differed radically from him on religious issues, as well as by staunch sympathizers. The Christian Standard remarked, "He has for many years been recognized as one of our great men." As David said of Abner, in olden times, a prince and a great man had fallen in Israel.

A. B. Lipscomb and John R. Aust had been added to the board some time before this. So when David Lipscomb died, his nephew stepped into his place as president of the board, while O. P. Barry of Alexandria was appointed on the board to fill the vacancy.

NAME OF SCHOOL CHANGED

The third thing of major importance in this session was the change of the name of the school. The death of Lipscomb naturally brought the question to the fore. It was said that he had objected emphatically to making the change during his life time. Now that he had gone to his eternal reward, it was deemed proper and appropriate that the school he helped to found and for which he virtually contributed his all should bear his name. It was not as easy to do as one might think. Combinations

were proposed, such as Lipscomb Bible College and David Lipscomb Bible College. It was not difficult to delete "Nashville" from the name, for the school had long since outgrown local limitations. The mooted question was whether the name "Bible" should be retained or not. It was the stress laid on the study of the Bible that brought the school into existence, and that gave the school its individuality. To be sure, the name had misled many into thinking that nothing but the Bible was taught; but was it a sign of weakening to omit the name? Some of us were loath to give up that part of the name. The change from "School" to "College" was evidently justifiable, for by this time the institution was recognized as a college. The name was finally agreed upon, and in compliance with a petition from faculty and students the board changed the name March 4, 1918 to David Lipscomb College. Some of the "old-timers" were reluctant to accept the new name, and even to this day they regard the Nashville Bible School as their Alma Mater.

During the session of 1917-18 the World War was in progress. It was rather surprising that the war affected the attendance so little. In the spring, a delegation consisting of J. W. Shepherd, J. N. Armstrong, president of the Cordell Christian College, and Dr. J. S. Ward, representing David Lipscomb College, went to Washington City to interview General Crowder in behalf of young men who were conscientiously opposed to taking up arms. The delegation was courteously received, and the mission was not wholly fruitless. Brother Boles was probably the logical man to go, but he felt such confidence in Dr. Ward's fitness for the post that he thought best to send him.

Avalon Home, built in 1920. Its reception was very attractive. The girls enjoyed the sunroom on second floor.



WARD RESIGNS

On the heels of this incident came the surprising request for Dr. Ward's resignation on the ground of the board's intention of economizing by curtailing the faculty force. The faculty protested vigorously, and Ward was asked to remain. His long service of more than a quarter of a century terminated, however, when the twenty-seventh session came to a close, at which time he tendered his resignation. Dr. Ward had been one of the most popular and one of the most useful men ever connected with the school. He had served in a number of capacities, ranging from part-time teacher to acting superintendent. His resignation was a blow to the school.

A unique feature of several issues of the catalogue during the Boles administration was a list of references near the front of the catalogue and a number of commendations near the back. The catalogue of 1918-19 contained as references the names of men from nine states and Canada. There were four pages of commendatory letters.

The twenty-eighth session began September 10, 1918, giving promise of a successful year.

\$50,000 RAISED

The outstanding event of this session was the drive, under the leadership of A. B. Lipscomb, undertaken by the board of trustees for \$50,000 to be used in build-

ing a girls' dormitory. Ex-president Elam was interested in the move, and wrote frequently in the Gospel Advocate about the needs of the school and the progress of the campaign, which was launched at the alumni reunion on May 4, 1919. Brother Elam's appeal was based upon the claim that David Lipscomb College advocated a "True Education," and that the World War had proved conclusively that scientific training was not enough. Four days after the campaign was launched, an enthusiastic call meeting at Ryman Auditorium resulted in liberal gifts and pledges. Within a few weeks work on the new building began. W. V. Davidson, member of the board, was the most generous contributor.

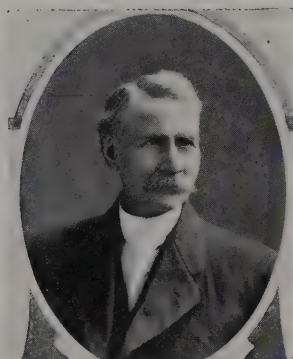


W. V. Davidson

Although Elam came to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Boles Administration, he had not been very enthusiastic during its first years. But before Boles' term was out Elam was again working in harmony with the school, and by the twenty-ninth session, the last of Boles' administration, Elam's name appears in the catalogue as dean of the Bible. The major part of his work, however, was soliciting funds for the completion of the new building. In this capacity Elam was so successful that by the close of the school in 1920 the dormitory was almost ready for occupancy.

This building, the new Avalon Home, was situated about 50 yards east of Harding Hall. It was a three story brick structure modernly equipped, with parlors and sun-rooms, and 35 bedrooms. This building was never really completed, for a wing on the south, like the one on the north, was to be added, forming a court at the east front.

A campus view showing the rear of Avalon Home. In the distance are the entrance gates.

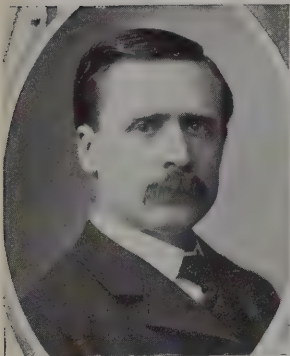


C. A. Moore
Member of
Board of Trustees



III. THE POST-WAR ERA

For some time there was a manifest undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the Boles Administration. Defects in administrative affairs were doubtless magnified, until it culminated in a change. Arrangements were made before the end of the twenty-ninth session, and at the commencement exercises on Thursday, May 13, 1920, the announcement of the change in administration was made. On this occasion Brother Boles gave a brief review of his administration and featured some of its accomplishments, and the president-elect, A. B. Lipscomb, assured the audience that progress would be the aim of the incoming administration. The old, fire-trap, rat-infested Avalon Home was to be abandoned and the young ladies could find comfort and quietude in the new home which was to be opened when the fall session began.



J. C. McQuiddy

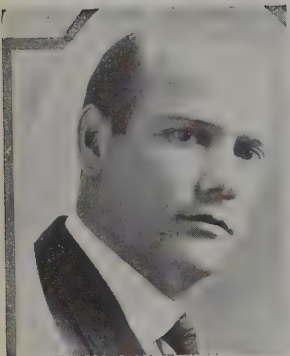
In announcing his policies, the new president said, "The new administration is keenly appreciative of the good that has been accomplished in the past through dint and toil and patient sacrifice—our motto is but to carry forward a work that was begun humbly but which has grown from year to year and which promises as much for the future."

J. C. McQuiddy, member of the board, said in the Gospel Advocate in regard to the change of administration, "Our motto will be 'continuous improvement'... We propose to increase the facilities of the academic and literary courses... We wish to secure for our graduates untrampled recognition wherever they may go." In reference to the outgoing administration, he said that during the seven years of the Boles administration the school had witnessed substantial growth along many lines.

THE FIRST DEAN

A. B. Lipscomb was a man of poise and dignity, with executive experience. He felt the need of a real school man as advisor. So in keeping with the wishes of the new president and of educational custom, Horace S. Lipscomb, his brother was made dean

of the school. Horace Lipscomb held a M. S. Degree from Vanderbilt and had done graduate work at Harvard and Cornell. For 18 years he had taught in the city school system. It seemed that the new administration was to launch out upon a new era. The school was re-organized on the quarter basis. Teachers salaries were raised from \$65.00 to \$120.00.



A. B. Lipscomb



H. S. Lipscomb

W. Claude Hall, who had been a former student of the school and had afterwards taught in West Tennessee Normal, was added to the faculty, and soon became a popular teacher. Another addition to the faculty was Miss Ora Crabtree, employed to head the expression department. Miss Crabtree is still head of the speech arts department, having taught continuously since the fall of 1920.

The Lipscomb administration embraced three years. A. B. resigned before the close of the first year and H. S., the dean, assumed the responsibility of leader and president.

WORK STANDARDIZED

During this Lipscomb Administration period the college and high school were definitely standardized. The high school and collegiate courses were made to conform to the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This was done so that students going from David Lipscomb to other high schools and colleges would receive full credit for work done in this institution. The college became a member of the Tennessee College Association and its work was recognized by the state department of education and by the colleges of the state. A move was launched to get the high school in the Southern Association, this being achieved in 1926. Complete recognition by the state department came earlier. One of the requirements to be met for both college and high school was that the faculty members should have certain degrees. This was complied with. The practice of granting the degrees of B. A., B. S., and B. L. was discontinued after 1921, although the charter granted by the state permitted it.

Courses in psychology and education were added so that our college graduates who desired to teach could receive state certificates without examination. Arrangements were made for Lipscomb students to take home economics, mechanical arts, and other courses at George Peabody College.

The card filing system was introduced for keeping the full record of the work presented by the student on his entrance and of all work done while enrolled here. Record keeping had previously been very inadequate. Transcripts for students prior to this time are difficult to compile.

Work in journalism was stimulated by the introduction of a school paper in November, 1921. The nearest approach to a school paper up to this time was the weekly news letter read at the Saturday night programs. Now a monthly periodical was printed and called "Havaland Acts." News of activities at Harding Hall, Avalon Home, and LINDsay Hall, furnished the name "Havaland Acts." It was superceded by a semi-monthly publication re-named "The Babbler" in October, 1924. It became a weekly in September, 1935. The school annual which appeared formerly and irregularly as the "Ark" and "Zenith" was revived under the name "Backlog" in 1922.

FOUNDER'S DAY

On January 21, 1922, the birthday anniversary of David Lipscomb, the college sponsored an oratorical

contest. The winner, G. A. Dunn, Jr. received the 'Founder's Medal.' Under the direction of the public speaking department the first contest proved to be a success with the result that it has become one of the annual college events.

Another interesting feature of the Lipscomb Administration was the prominence given to athletics. Both boys and girls were encouraged to participate in tennis and basketball games. In accordance with the wishes of the senior founder, athletics was confined to intramural contests and no games with other institutions were played.

Special attention was given at this time to the library. The number of volumes was increased to three hundred, several personal libraries having been donated. Under the direction of Mrs. Louise Neely, sister of the president, the books were catalogued by the Dewey Decimal System.

CHENAULT GIFT

In February 1921, during the first session of the Lipscomb Administration, the school received through the influence of E. A. Elam, a gift of \$50,000 for the purpose of establishing a Bible chair. N. B. Chenault of Wichita Falls, the donor, stated his reason for making the gift in the following words: "This donation is made through my profound respect for the Bible as the will of God and my desire to aid in this way in teaching it to the young." Brother Elam himself was the chief beneficiary of this endowment, for the chair named "Elam Bible Chair" was to be filled by him. Some criticism was offered, but Brother Elam was aware of the fact that had it not been for Chenault's high regard for him, the donation would never have

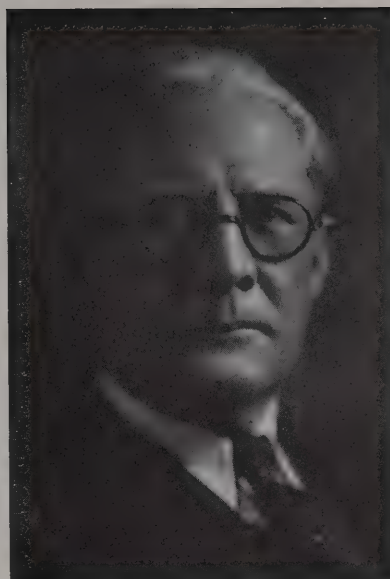
been made. The gift was afterwards diverted to the erection of Elam Hall.

BURTON GIFT

It is well to note here the establishment of the "Bible Education Fund" by A. M. Burton. This fund of \$20,000, half of which was given by Burton, was for the purpose of educating "Christian workers" who were not able to pay their own expenses. Money could be borrowed from the fund. The notes required were non-interest bearing.

A new feature of the new administration that pleased boys and girls and which has prevailed ever since was the combining of the two dining rooms into a community dining-hall. Up to this time, it was a rarity to have

The Calliopean basketball team of 1923. A majority of these boys also played in 1922. In these years the Lipscomb Society teams dominated most sports. They played basketball outdoors. The suits were padded. Heavy socks and knee pads were helpful on semi-frozen ground.



N. B. Chenault, Texas philanthropist, who gave \$50,000 to establish the "Elam Bible Chair." After Elam's death and the destruction of Lindsay Hall, the money was used in the construction of Elam Hall.

a woman eat in the boys' dining hall, and men were an equal rarity in old Avalon Home dining room. The new administration deemed it prudent and advisable for boys and girls to associate in their meals. Certainly the boys would respond to the refining influences of the young ladies, and it is to be hoped that the young ladies were not worsted by their association three times a day with the young gentlemen. The readers may say whether they like the old style or the new style better.

This change, incidentally, was the breaking up of a time-honored custom which will be sentimentally remembered by the students from 1903 to 1920. It was on Thanksgiving day that preparations were made for





The faculty and students in April, 1921. Teachers shown are Miss Moody, Miss Crabtree, Mrs. Neeley, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Bell, A. B. Lipscomb, H. S. Lipscomb, Srygley, Hall, Kenomb, Pittman, King, Stroop, Brewer, Cuff, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Smith.

the "grand Thanksgiving entertainment" in the dining room of Lindsay Hall. A few of the girls were given special permission to go over to the dining hall, provided it did not interfere with any school work, to decorate the room for the evening affair. The boys had already convened in a meeting and discussed at length, with heated debates, whether each boy should contribute 25, 35, or 50 cents in order to purchase refreshments. Thanksgiving day still comes round, and is annually celebrated, but nothing has ever quite equalled the celebrations held in the old dining room of Lindsay Hall.

HARDING DIES

One event occurred during the thirty-first session that

must be related with sadness. It was the death of James A. Harding. Eleven years before, he had resigned from Potter College on account of failing health. His mental faculties, through stress and strain, had been impaired. The last years of his life, which he spent with his wife at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Charles Paine, were quiet and serene, and physically he was still robust and erect. One day while taking a walk, he wandered away from home, and, like a child, got lost. The next morning he was found. Strangers had cared for him during the night. His doctrine of special providence was vindicated in his own life. Tenderly he was cared for in the beautiful Christian home of his son-in-law in Atlanta until the end came.

A corner of the dining hall in Old Avalon Home. The boys began to eat with the girls here in 1920.





In commenting upon the death of Harding, who had wielded such power over men, F. L. Rowe editor of the "Christian Leader" wrote, "The church has lost a man with few equals and no superiors." In the "Gospel Herald" your historian wrote, "His success as teacher, debater, preacher, and editor was due to his veneration for the word of God and his devotion to its study. . . . Whether speaking or writing Brother Harding's two themes were "Faith" and "Heaven."

Some discouraging factors caused H. S. Lipscomb to tender his resignation at the close of the third year of the Lipscomb administration. One of these factors was the falling off of attendance due to circumstances that could not be controlled. In part, it was the aftermath of the World War. The changes already noted and improvements begun prove that the Lipscomb administration was in reality a successful one. At the end of this period there was no current operating debt and no notes of indebtedness against the institution except that made for making repairs at the boiler house caused by the destruction of the smokestack in a storm. All of the farm donated by "Uncle Dave" was still the property of the college.

C. O. Massie in the role of Benhadad in "The House of Rimmon" in the spring of 1922. This shot was in a rest period during dress rehearsal. It was given outdoors in front of Avalon Home before a large audience. It was perhaps the first of the long series of outdoor performances at Lipscomb.

The shadow of the water tower on the rear side of the South wing of Lindsay Hall. The picture was made from the tower on October 6, 1921.



IV. SECOND BOLES ADMINISTRATION

H. Leo Boles, after a three-year intermission, came back to the school as president, succeeding H. S. Lipscomb in 1923. Though there were many problems confronting Boles on his return, the way had been paved by the Lipscomb Administration for a successful administration under the new president.

A. G. Freed, former president of Freed-Hardeman College, was secured to fill the new office as vice-president and to serve as principal of the high school department. The faculty was further enlarged and strengthened. Of the 17 teachers whose names appear in the catalogue, five held the Master's degree.

The new term under the new administration opened on September 19, 1923 with 225 students enrolled from 14 states. Approximately 100 of these were in the college department an equal number in the high school and the others in the grades. The grade department was restored in the beginning of the thirty-third session.

BURTON GYMNASIUM

About the time school opened, work was begun on a gymnasium. On January 21 the building was dedicated with appropriate ceremony, at which time the Lipscomb and Calliopean literary societies opened their annual series of basketball games. The new building was named Burton Gymnasium in honor of A. M. Burton, member of the Board of Trustees and liberal donor. In 1936 the gymnasium was enlarged, making a larger space for spectators and providing extra classrooms and laboratories.

The next catalogue, 1924-1925, shows a further increase in the number of teachers with the Master's degree, the number being eight. A further increase in enrollment marked the opening of this, the thirty-fourth year. Boles wrote in the *Gospel Advocate* that both boys' and girls' dormitories were filled. 53 of the 250 students enrolled during this session were graduated from the junior college at the end of the year. This was by far the largest group to be graduated from the school. The high school department gave diplomas to 24 students.

SENIOR COLLEGE ATTEMPTED

Boles decided to enlarge the scope of the school by adding two more years of college work, thus converting the school into a senior college. Only the first two years

were recognized, however. About this time the school became a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

The catalogue for this session offered three scholarships. The first, the Trustees' Scholarship, which gave tuition for the following year in senior college. The Boles Scholarship gave tuition to the senior student of



The author at a faculty-student baseball game at "Onion Dell."



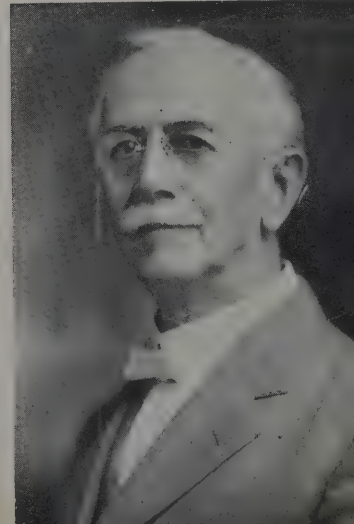
"Beauty at the Gate." Toline Russell was one of the first "beauty queens" at Lipscomb (elected "Most Beautiful" in 1925).



Such a "come hither" pose as this tempted more than one boy into "no man's land" and a campus penalty back in the early twenties. The girls are Freda Landers and Ruby Pond, Avalon Home in the background.

A. G. Freed, vice-president and later high school principal.

Burton Gym "brand new."



the junior college who made the best all-round record for the year. The Freed Scholarship went to the senior high school student making the highest general average.

The college band, organized the session before under the direction of H. G. Stubblefield, continued to function during this session. A pre-medical course was offered at this time.

The enrollment for 1925-1926 was about the same as for the preceding year. A number of the 1925 graduates returned to swell the ranks of the senior college. C. J. Garner has the distinction of being the first to graduate from the enlarged college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

DEATH OF "AUNT MAG"

The one shadow that hovered over the session of 1925-1926 was the passing of "Aunt Mag," the wife of David Lipscomb. She died at her home on the campus where, eight years before, her illustrious companion had preceded her. "Aunt Mag" represented the highest type of womanhood. She was industrious, pious, intelligent, and cheerful. Like "Uncle Dave," she was devoted to the interests of the school which she, as his companion, had helped to establish. In her simple modest life, "Aunt Mag" was an inspiration to the girls of the David Lipscomb campus.

The thirty-sixth session, 1926-1927, passed without any marked changes in the enrollment or in the number of graduates. In 1926 there were 42 graduates from eight states, and in 1927 there were 52 graduates from six states.

It was felt that the school must of necessity remain at a standstill unless there were more buildings, better equipment, and an endowment. The dormitories were full and the administration building was sadly inadequate. By 1927 the growing needs of the school had become so great that a campaign was launched for "One million dollars in ten years." The vice-president, A. G. Freed, was the leader of the drive. Freed wrote in the **Gospel Advocate**: "There never was a time in the his-



Margaret Lipscomb as she appeared in 1922. No finer model for Lipscomb's May queen could be found. "Aunt Mag" is well described in "A worthy woman who can find?"

Every session boasts its "longs and shorts." In 1925 they were Charley Smith (now a doctor), Robert Fox (now an Obion business man), and C. J. Garner (now a preacher).

Who doesn't remember the familiar Sunday afternoon walks in the twenties? The boys and their dates marched along the highway, chaperones ahead and behind.





A Lipscomb Literary Society team. Standing are K. Pullias, E. Pullias, Riggs, Karnes, Harris, and Terry. Seated are Dodd, Campbell, Gleaves, Hibbett, Almond.



Nelle Carver shows how gentle Aunt Mag's "old bossy" is. President Boles "cuts a figure" in the background. Note the bell in front of Harding Hall the outdoor basketball court, scene of many society games.



tory of education when such training as is given at David Lipscomb College was needed worse than it is today. Many of the colleges are openly attacking the Bible and undermining the Christian faith....David Lipscomb College students uncompromisingly for the Bible." Freed's noble efforts to create an endowment for the school proved fruitless.

Boles decided to discontinue the senior college work and the words "A Senior College" found on the front page of the last three catalogues were omitted from new catalogue for 1927-1928.

During this session there were minor changes in faculty and curriculum. The students for this thirty-eighth year came from seventeen states. The enrollment and number of graduates remained about the same.

The class of 1929, with Andy T. Ritchie, Jr., as class president, set the pace for future graduating classes by undertaking the most outstanding project undertaken by any up to that time. It was the reseating of the auditorium. The long benches which had been in use since the erection of the building in 1903 were replaced by opera chairs at a total cost of \$2,500. The old seats were arranged on each side of a central isle. One side of this isle was strictly for girls and the other for boys. Now that the central isle was abolished and

H. J. "Skipper" Priestly loomed large in athletics as player and coach in the twenties. Here he is with a high school team.

This is the first high school team ever to play interschool games, entering the state tournament in March, 1928. They are Pitts, Locke, Smith, Byers, Pullias, Martin, and Young.

A Sapphonian cage team. They are: Barber, Kinnie, Morrow, Kinett, Watson, J. Edmondson, L. Edmondson, Junes, Cuff, and Dudney.





The auditorium as it appeared from 1903 to 1929. The men of the faculty sat on the stage until recent years.

two wide isles formed instead, the well-established custom of separating boys and girls in the chapel became a thing of the past. Sometimes the seating for chapel had been according to height. Many of the students will remember how the whole student body was lined up around the walls and teachers scrutinizingly compared the height of the students and seated them accordingly—the tallest in the rear and the shortest in front. Later this method was abolished and the high school students were placed in front, the freshmen college next, and the seniors in the rear.

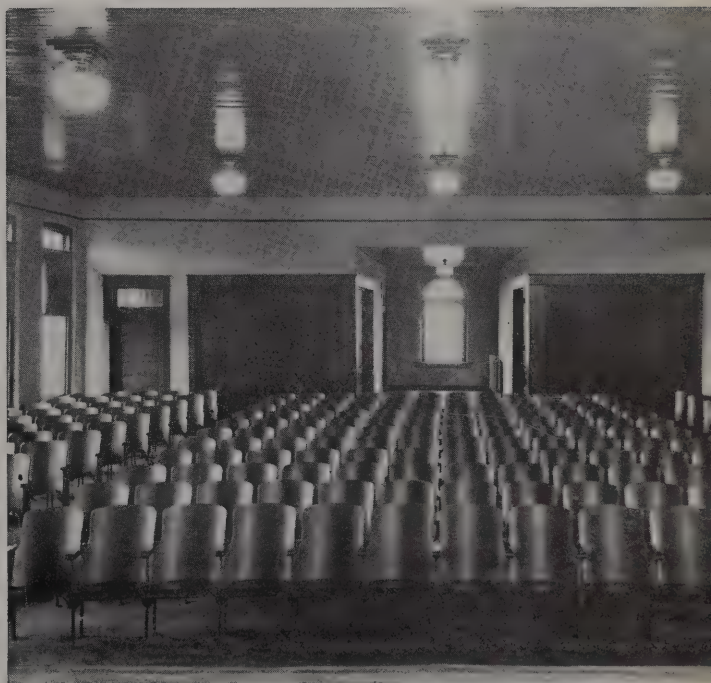
\$25,000 IMPROVEMENT

In the summer of 1929 the board of trustees spent more than \$25,000 on repairing Lindsay and Harding Halls. The repairs and improvements included hardwood floors, new plumbing, new lighting fixtures, wall paper, and painting. The school opened in the fall with the best plant it had ever possessed. Lindsay Hall with its tile bathrooms and new interior presented quite a contrast to the Lindsay Hall of twenty years earlier, with its zinc bathtubs and splintered pine floors. Harding Hall was made equally as attractive.

THE GREAT FIRES

As far as Lindsay Hall was concerned, these improvements were enjoyed for only a short time, for on December 24, 1929 the newly equipped building was destroyed by fire. Most of the boys were away from the campus during the Christmas vacation, but many of those who had gone home left trunks, clothing, and other personal effects in the building. These were a total loss. Though the building was valued at \$75,000, it was covered by only \$8,000 insurance. Though some felt that the school would not be able to continue, announcement was made by President Boles that the winter

The auditorium in 1929 after it was reseeded by the class of '29 at a cost of \$2,500. At the rear were two classrooms with removable walls for enlarging the auditorium. In 1935 these rooms were torn out and seats were extended to the rear. The stage was also greatly remodeled and enlarged. The class of '39 gave new curtains for the stage.





The faculty and students of the "disaster year," 1930.

quarter would open according to schedule. The old girls dormitory, the Lipscomb home, and a large dwelling house near the campus were equipped to take care of the boys. In spite of the personal losses sustained by the students and the inconveniences of living quarters, the students faced the situation with calm resignation.

The school was moving along smoothly once more when the shock of another disaster was felt. About four o'clock in the morning, March 28, 1930, fire was discovered in the elevator shaft of Avalon Home. The building was in flames before the sleeping occupants could be aroused. Some of the girls were dazed and became hysterical, which made it difficult for rescuers. Several of the girls were injured by minor burns and bruises. One girl fell from the third story, striking the cement pavement below. Her back was broken. This did not prove fatal, but it took months to restore her to normalcy. A dozen or more lost all their clothes and personal effects. This building, valued at \$65,000 was covered by only \$12,000 insurance.

It would seem that this disaster following the other so closely, would force the school to close its doors. Be it said to the credit of the president, the faculty, and the entire student body that with faith in God they faced

the disaster with undaunted courage. At nine o'clock the same morning, the chapel bell rang and the students assembled in the auditorium for the regular morning worship. With choked voices and flowing tears, the students sang and prayed. At the close of the devotional period President Boles announced that the board of trustees and the faculty had met in joint session and decided that the school would continue.

The details were speedily worked out. The boys had to vacate from their quarters and seek homes in the neighborhood as best they could, while the girls moved into the temporary quarters of the boys. Some of the young men used the gymnasium for sleeping quarters.

DEATH OF DARNELL

Again the school was running smoothly and was recuperating from the two disasters when Lipscomb, according to **The Babblers**' statement, suffered the "greatest loss of all." This was the death of Coach Edgar L. Darnell, which occurred on April 18. Darnell was a perfect gentleman, unassuming, and capable as a teacher. His boys were devoted to him and their grief was almost uncontrollable as they bore his body up the stairway to the chapel hall where the funeral service was conducted. This was the first death of a Lipscomb teacher while school was in progress.

Lindsay Hall gutted by flames.



"Onion Dell" itself, where the present asphalt tennis courts are.





\$250,000 IN NEW BUILDINGS

While Avalon Home was in flames, excavation for the new boys' dormitory was being made near the southern boundary of the campus. It was then decided to erect a dormitory for the girls on this site and build a dormitory for boys near the site of old Lindsay Hall. Thus two buildings of about the same proportions were going up at the same time. Each building was about 180 feet in length and three stories in height with spacious basement. The buildings were of brick and were fire-proof, each containing one hundred bedrooms, besides offices and class rooms. Each of the buildings cost about \$100,000. According to contract, both buildings were to be complete by the opening of school in the fall. Approximately \$250,000 was required to construct and equip these buildings. The Chenault fund furnished \$50,000. A. M. Burton gave \$50,000 worth of stock, and Mrs. Helen Johnson \$25,000. There were a few

lesser donations. The property was heavily mortgaged for the balance.

Thus at the very beginning of the recent economic depression the school was burdened with a large building debt from which it is not yet entirely free. In spite of disasters, handicaps, and depression, the summer of 1930 found Lipscomb campus a scene of intense activity. Debris from the old dormitory ruins was being cleared away, the grounds were beautified, driveways and walks were laid out, and new tennis courts were being constructed. The old girls home and dining hall (the early Lipscomb home) that had nestled among the front campus trees and shrubs and which should have been preserved as a historical sanctuary was being torn away. It may be of interest to know that a part of the old building was used in constructing the house of worship on the Otter Creek Road. May it stand for generations as a reminder of the generosity and greatness of Brother and Sister Lipscomb.



Mrs. Johnson

The architect's drawing of Sewell Hall, first planned for a boys' dormitory. It was named for E. G. Sewell, pioneer editor and preacher and friend of David Lipscomb.



It was a different campus to which the fortieth student body came. Of the original buildings, there remained only the brick Lipscomb home and Harding Hall,



A. G. Freed and E. A. Elam as they appeared in their last years.

whose exterior had been remodeled to harmonize with the new dormitories. The new girls' dormitory was named Sewell Hall in honor of E. G. Sewell, a staunch friend of the school who for fifty years had been a co-laborer. The boys' dormitory of David Lipscomb was named Elam Hall for E. A. Elam, former president of the board and of the college, who had passed away at his home on March 14, 1929.

The basement of Sewell Hall contained the kitchen and dining room and home economics quarters, while the basement of Elam Hall contained the library and college class rooms.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

Near the close of the fortieth session, a new feature was introduced upon the campus—the May Day Festival, closing with the crowning of the May queen. Unlike other May queens, the Lipscomb queen is chosen, not simply for beauty and popularity, but because she represents Lipscomb ideals of sweet and noble womanhood. The queen chooses her attendants and in a stately march, queen and attendants appear before the assembled crowd of spectators. As a part of the pageantry, a play with moral and spiritual significance is enacted.

In preparation for the session of 1931-32, which proved to be the last of the Boles Administration, President Boles conducted an intensive campaign for students. Various methods of advertising were used, among which

was a concert tour by the college male quartet. Only in a desultory way had former quartets representing the school gone out in the interest of the school.

BOLES RESIGNS

When the school opened in the fall, there was a good increase over the preceding session in the face of an increase in college expenses and the continuance of the general business depression. Many students were paying for room and board by work, and a few worked out all of their expenses. This was a financial drain on the school. Besides, unpaid interest was accruing against the school at the rate of \$1,000 a year. In the face of these conditions, it was a relief to Boles to get from under the heavy burden. At a time when salaried men over the country were taking cuts in salary, either voluntary or enforced, Boles was paying his teachers their full salaries. It is regrettable that the teachers did not ask for a reduction of salary. A reasonable cut for the year might have relieved a financial tension and enabled President Boles to turn over the school to his successor with a much smaller deficit. When Boles went out the second time, ample notice was served, in justice to the retiring president.

For two years Boles continued to teach Bible in the school from which he had resigned as president. After that, it was thought best for him to resign either from the faculty or the board. He decided to give up teaching but retain his position on the board. In the year 1938 he resigned from the board, thus severing a connection with the school which he had served so long.

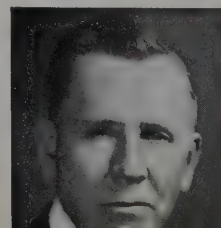
FREED'S DEATH

It was in the fall of the last session of the Boles administration that Brother Freed began to decline in health. It soon became evident that he must cease his labors in the schoolroom and in the pulpit. The decline was rapid, and in November 1931, he died in a local hospital. Freed was a scholarly gentleman whose optimistic smile had lighted up the pathway of many a youth's life. Another great soldier who had graced the pulpit, the schoolroom, and the debater's platform had fallen from the ranks of men to join the ranks of the redeemed.

Boles had served the school as president 16 years in all—seven years in his first administration and nine in the second. He was a hard worker, with an ambition to make a success of the school, and to send out as many young preachers as possible, equipped with a working knowledge of the Bible. Under Boles' instruction, the students were thoroughly indoctrinated, for he was recognized as a superior instructor and sound in doctrine. In spite of all that might be said in his favor, opposition arose. Boles tendered his resignation with the intention of devoting more time to writing and evangelizing.

H. Leo Boles was identified with Lipscomb for more than a quarter of a century.

The new tennis courts.



V. BAXTER ADMINISTRATION

Batsell Baxter, president of Abilene Christian College, was selected to succeed Boles. Baxter was a man of experience as teacher and administrator. He was thoroughly familiar with the Bible school spirit, having been graduated from the school he was called upon to head. Baxter was quiet and unassuming, and while he entered into his new post with zest and confidence, he was faced with a herculean task. He found a physical plant here, the assets of which approximated one-half million dollars, with liabilities to the extent of \$200,000. A current operating debt of \$11,000 confronted and harassed him. Though he worked faithfully during the summer to prepare for the first year of his administration, there was a seven per cent decrease in the enrollment. This decrease was but natural since the outgoing president had many friends that felt that they could no longer support the school, and since the incoming president was not widely known in the territory from which most of the students were drawn. Probably one of Baxter's greatest sources of encouragement was the splendid cooperation on the part of the faculty. Only eight of his faculty of 20 had served during the preceding administration. Ten members of the college faculty held the master's degree. Four of the ten had done work toward a doctor's degree.

WEEKLY RADIO PROGRAM

Events of interest in the first Baxter's administration were not lacking. Plans were perfected for the college to present a weekly radio program over one of the local stations, WLAC. The owner of this broadcasting station, Mr. Truman Ward, proved friendly to the school, and since then has been made a member of the board.

The broadcasts have continued ever since, with very little interruption, under the supervision of Charles R. Brewer and, later, of Andy T. Ritchie Jr. At first, the programs were broadcast from the studio of the station, but afterward, equipment was installed in Harding Hall, which has enabled the school to continue more conveniently the weekly broadcasts.

Batsell Baxter, who graduated in 1911, returned to head the college for two years. Later he served for one year as vice-president. As president he labored under trying difficulties created by heavy debt and the "depression." He had to cut salaries into half and retrench to get the college within the budget.



LIPSCOMB JOINS MVC

In December of Baxter's first year, the college became a member of the Mississippi Valley Conference. This was the second step in athletic affiliation, the high school department having already become a member of the Association of the Tennessee Secondary Schools.

Baxter discontinued the girls' basketball team, replacing it with a "pep squad" composed of thirty girls. At times the girls have practice teams; but as for interscholastic games, the school has never seen fit to revive them. Each year by a selective system, the pep squad continues. Wearing attractive uniforms, the "Pepettes" perform during the intermission of the basketball games, thus furnishing entertainment to the spectators and encouragement to the ball players.

ANNUAL LECTURE SERIES

The Baxter administration continued the practice begun in the preceding administration of sponsoring an annual lecture series, usually about the last of January and the first of February. The first of the regular lecture courses which proved quite satisfactory was held during the second Boles' administration. The personnel of the lecturers was confined almost entirely to the faculty. After the first series, the policy has been to bring in lecturers from outside the school to cooperate with some of the faculty members.

Once the course lasted three weeks, again, two weeks, but in order that the regular school be interfered with as little as possible, it has been thought wise to confine it to one week. One of the attractive features of the last few years has been a lecture near the close of the course by the well-known colored preacher, Marshall Keeble. His position on the program has been explained. Since he draws the largest crowds, it would be embarrassing to the whites to attempt to follow Keeble. There are problems, of course, in arranging the program; but it seems that the annual lecture course is a fixture. It affords opportunity to the students to hear a variety of speakers, and it enhances the spirit of fellowship, while at the same time it enables those who attend to be impressed with the ideals and aims of the school itself.

NEW RECORD ENROLLMENT

In spite of the decrease in attendance, the 60 graduates from junior college, representing ten states, and the 25 graduates from the high school did credit to the new administration, and when his second year began, Baxter had the satisfaction of seeing the greatest increase in enrollment ever experienced by the school. The 400-mark was reached. In accordance with his policy of retrenchment, the tuition was lowered and the publication of the Babbler for the session discontinued.

Baxter had brought E. H. Ijams from the Central Church of Los Angeles to serve as dean. Ijams had been a teacher in David Lipscomb College in the twenties and minister of the Central Church of Christ in Nashville. The president and dean worked together cooperatively for the progress of the cause they both loved so well. When Baxter resigned to return to Texas as head of the Bible department of Abilene Christian College he felt that in leaving his efficient dean as his successor the continued success of the school was guaranteed.

VI. IJAMS ADMINISTRATION

Ijams entered with enthusiasm and optimism into his task of improving the school he now headed. He was well equipped for the undertaking. After graduating from Florence State Normal College, he had studied in the University of Chicago, University of Alabama, University of Southern California, and George Peabody College. He had had important executive experience in public school work in Birmingham and Savannah. Ijams' first session, the forty-fourth session of the school, opened September 19, 1934, with 423 students enrolling. 25 of the freshmen had been high school valedictorians. It was gratifying to see Ijams' first graduating class, the largest thus far, 85 strong. Under the lead of Richard Maxwell, president, the class decided upon the erection of a tower as their class project. The tower, named Brewer Tower because of Charles R. Brewer's interest in suggesting and encouraging the project, was built to house the old bell, no longer in daily use after the installation of the electric timing system.

On October 8, 1934, **The Babbler**, which had been suspended for a year, reappeared. At this time it was a semi-monthly publication, but in the fall of the next session it became a weekly publication. On February 7, 1935 this periodical was printed for the first time on the campus. This was made possible by the gift to the press club of a printing press by C. E. W. Dorris. In 1936 a cylinder press was purchased for \$700. The class of 1936 paid approximately \$200 and the press club \$500. In the summer of 1939 a linotype was installed. E. B. Woodroof and an assistant supervise the print shop.

ENROLLMENT GROWS



Hall L. Calhoun

The opening of Ijams' second year showed a substantial increase in the enrollment. The school had just sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Hall L. Calhoun, a teacher of advanced courses in Bible. Calhoun was a scholarly man who had been connected with the Bible department of Kentucky University and Bethany College. His voice was well

known by a large daily radio audience. As a result of a heart attack he died September 4, 1935.

When the session of 1935-36 began, Norman L. Parks, who had been selected on May 16, became dean of the college. Parks had been educated partly in Christian schools and partly in higher secular institutions. Experience as teacher in Freed-Hardeman College and Cordell Christian College and work in state institutions had eminently fitted him for his position. The scholastic standing and prestige of the school at present is largely due to his unceasing work as teacher, sponsor, and dean. Not personal aggrandizement, but the up-building of the school has been his aim. The successful publication of **The Babbler** and of the **Backlog** culminating in the present Semi-centennial edition in which you are now reading, is largely attributed to the labor of Dean Parks.

SCHOOL PHYSICIAN

While there had been men designated as school physicians prior to this, it was in the fall of 1935 that Dr. J. D. Lester, the school physician, established an office in Elam Hall. Each student is examined by Dr. Lester after enrolling in school. A trained nurse working in cooperation with the physician looks after the health of the students of both dormitories.

COLLEGE SAVED BY CAMPAIGN

At the Thanksgiving banquet 1935, President Ijams announced the plans for a campaign to be inaugurated early in the fall for the raising of \$350,000. Had this amount been raised the entire debt would have been cancelled with enough money left for a large building program. The Ijams administration had inherited a tremendous debt. In 1930 when the new buildings were complete there was a mortgage against the school of \$150,000 at six per cent interest. The interest was accruing at the rate of \$9,000 annually. By 1932 there was an operating debt of \$11,500. Under the Baxter administration reduction began upon this operating debt. On December 1, 1935 the school owed Life and Casualty Insurance Company \$149,500 principal and \$8,830 interest. Money enough was raised by

Part of the crowd of 3,500 who saw the June, 1935 presentation of the pageant, "Columbia's Concern for Her Country." 300 people were in the cast. This was the largest crowd ever on the Lipscomb campus. Christian education was the theme of the performance.





The graduating class of 1936 during the processional.

the campaign of 1936 to pay \$25,000 on the principal, all of the back interest, and the entire bank debt.

While the mortgage had been reduced to about \$133,000 the school was still in a precarious financial condition. In December of 1937, 37 business men banded together to bring relief. This group of men known as the "Battalion of Death" raised \$25,000 in cash.

They were under the leadership of A. F. Harlin, chairman, J. Truman Ward, associate chairman, E. A. Bergstrom, associate chairman, and Gordon H. Turner. Some of the others were L. B. Corley, O. J. Davis, Ridley Derryberry, Hugh Dozier, William E. Fentress, I. C. Finley, S. H. Hall, E. K. Hardison, J. C. Lauderdale, Bryan Jordan, Carl Russell, Howard Youree, Sam Davis Tatum, and I. H. Gibson. W. E. Stephens, whose picture appears here



W. E. Stephens

was one of a group of generous contributors.

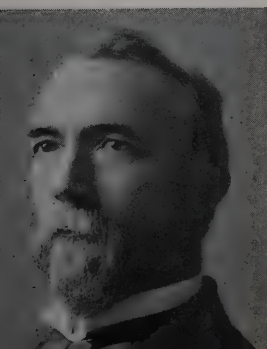
Since the Life and Casualty cut the mortgage debt to \$100,000 the amount raised cut the debt further to \$75,000. Two-thirds of this amount was covered by a new mortgage to the National Life and Accident Company, and one-third to a local bank. It is to be hoped that by July 1, 1941, this very year, the entire debt will be wiped out.

BENEFACTORS

Left is Gordon H. Turner, a major spokesman of the "Battalion of Death" in their heroic campaign which cut the college debt almost \$60,000 in 1937.

W. H. Timmons who made the first large gift to the school in 1891 and who ranks as a "founder."

J. E. Acuff, one of the numerous generous contributors in the campaigns of 1936 and 1937.



PLANT IMPROVEMENT

Under the Ijams administration the physical plant of the school has received special attention. Improvements include the erection of a combination lunch room and bookstore, the enlargement of the gymnasium to afford more space for spectators, besides the addition of six class and laboratory rooms, the erection of a concrete store room for the superintendent of buildings, and the addition of two Bible recitation rooms joining Harding Hall on the north. Offices have been provided for teachers in Harding Hall and in Elam Hall. The campus telephone system has been installed. Better postoffice facilities now obtain. A football field and clay tennis courts have been made.

E. B. Woodroof was selected by President Ijams to serve as superintendent of buildings and grounds. His office is a clearing-house for the working students. In cooperation with J. S. Batey, Jr., he has succeeded in preserving and adding to the beauty of the campus. Woodroof specializes in photography. The pictures of recent date found in this annual and those found in other school publications are the work of the campus studio under his supervision.

J. R. Stroop came back to the campus after the present administration began. As registrar he has obtained credit for the orientation course, introduced the system of initial tests, improved the system of filing records and reports sent out. The registrar's office has been taken from the business office.

Ijams has as secretary and treasurer F. L. Williams. Williams has been ever a lover of Christian education and for many years has been a patron of the college. Conscientious, painstaking, and unselfish, Fletcher Williams has proved a friend to the student body and a boon to the administration.

BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The biological department has received special attention during the last six years under the supervision of J. S. Batey, Jr. The course has been strengthened, equipment for elementary bacteriology has been added, and laboratory space and enrollment tripled. New equipment costing \$2600 has been added. Similar improvements have been made in the chemistry and physics departments under G. W. Kieffer.

Turning to the library we find the following improvements: college and high school libraries have been separated, each being under the supervision of a full-time professionally trained librarian. The number of books has been more than doubled. Over 90 of the best magazines are now regularly received; library use greatly increased, the average withdrawal being 83 per student.

A. C. Pullias, head of the Bible department and assistant to the president in administrative work, has labored to reorganize the Bible courses so as to cover more ground.

The chapel service has been greatly improved under the guidance of a chapel committee with S. C. Boyce as chairman. Visitors are impressed with the solemnity and the quietude of the chapel period, as well as the excellent singing.

WASHINGTON TOUR

During the third session of the Ijams administration a precedent was set by declaring a week's "Spring Holidays" at the close of the winter quarter. During this vacation another precedent was established. Under the direction of A. C. Pullias, at that time teacher of geography, an educational tour was sponsored. Washington and other points of interest were visited.

Under the present administration progress includes the enlarging of the curriculum, the addition of courses in pre-engineering and music education and enlarging the program of teacher training courses. A modern elementary school, splendidly staffed, has been developed. Academic work has been standardized along all lines and enrollment has reached its highest peak. Every year for seven years a new record enrollment has



The first mother-senior daughter banquet held in connection with May Day.

been set. In 1939 for the first time over 100 seniors graduated. Last year the number reached 145.

Ijams' first faculty, 1934-35, numbered 25, ten of whom held the bachelor's degree, ten the master's and one the doctor's. The faculty has been strengthened each year. At present there are 42 on the staff.

The alumni association has taken on new vigor under the Ijams administration. The establishment of the Alumni office, the organization of local chapters, the emphasis given to reunions, and frequent communications to former students have been factors. Here is the "start" on Nov. 29, 1935 under the presidency of Alonzo Williams.





Millions have heard Chapel singing over CBS.

POLICY OF IJAMS

Ijams' ability and integrity are unquestionable. His administration has been one of indirect contact with the details of the organization rather than direct contact. His policy has been to demand on the part of the faculty loyalty to the ideals of the school rather than personal loyalty to himself. In this way has he secured whole-hearted to both. Ijams has been away frequently from the campus on official business, attending educational meetings, and contacting loyal supporters and prospective friends of David Lipscomb College.

The P. T. A. has been wide awake and loyal. In addition to their regular meetings in the interest of the school, they have had a number of "teas" for social and financial purposes. In 1939 the name was changed to Lipscomb Auxiliary. The association has been true to its name.

At the opening of the forty-fifth session the alumni association established an office on the campus and

employed a full-time secretary, Ruth Morris. The files now include the names and address of over 3,000 graduates and former students. The annual Thanksgiving banquet, one of the high points in the Lipscomb calendar, and usually held in the dining hall on the campus, has been greatly increased by the work of the alumni secretary.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT

Since this history is written from the personal angle, I cannot claim it as an entirely unbiased statement of facts. No doubt matters of extreme importance have been omitted, and many matters of minor importance have been emphasized.

The statement of facts concerning the changes in policy, innovations, and abandonments does not mean that all these things have been according to your historian's liking. Being by nature adverse to change, I have often viewed with uneasiness and have even stoutly protested against such changes. Time has proven that

Graduation exercises have grown in dignity and beauty. Limited Chapel space has made it necessary to hold the exercises on the "Old Campus." This is the class of 1937.





The class of 1939, known as the "Century Class" because it was the first to pass the hundred mark in graduates (117).

I was in the wrong, perhaps, as often as it has confirmed my fears.

I have a distinction that I appreciate very highly—the privilege of having taught under every one of the ten administrations. The administrators have all been my friends, and I felt that I could work in harmony with all of them. They have all made their mistakes, but each one has possessed admirable, even outstanding, traits. They come before me, one after another—Brother Harding, with his lovable disposition, emotional, and at times, impetuous; Brother Anderson, with his calm Christian dignity, patient in his dealing with young people; Dr. Ward, genial, busy, yet approachable; Brother Elam, tender yet strong, loyal to family, friends, and truth; Brother Boles, winning boys and girls to his support, not by yielding, but rather by his unyielding stand for the course he had marked out; Brother A. B. Lipscomb, a prince of a man, an orator of no mean ability, whose standard was too high for him to attain; Brother Horace Lipscomb, with convictions, yet a magnet that drew to himself both boys and girls; Brother Baxter whom no one feared, but all loved; and Brother Ijams, the sponsor of Christian education with the highest ideals.

I loved all these men in turn and yet, to me, the school, in a sense has been greater than any man. It stands for a principle, an idea, and an ideal. I know it would be difficult to define these terms but they may be summed up in one word—truth. Like Tennyson's Brook, "men may come and men may go, but truth goes on forever."

I feel that I am the more versatile and adaptable for having served under all these men; it has required a degree of flexibility. Just when to yield to pressure and when not to yield; when to conform to definite

trends and when to take a definite stand against trends is a vital question.

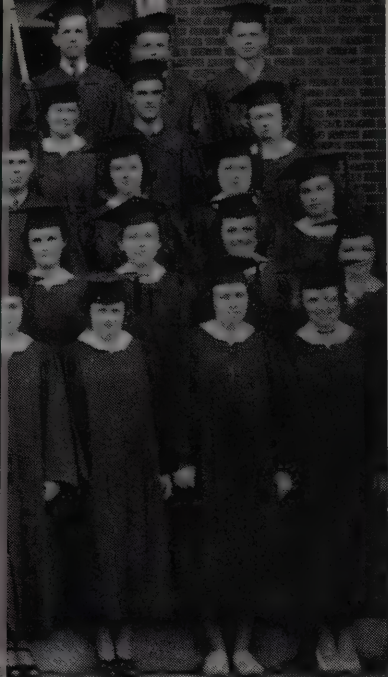
WHAT IS LIPSCOMB?

We want to see the school grow, and yet its growth is fraught with menace. We want to see it conform to educational standards and yet even that is not an unmitigated ideal. The identification of the school has been baffling. Is it just another school? We protest. Is it a theological institution? That depends upon what the term means. Is it a church or a secular school? To answer either way involves difficulties. The "Bible School" idea has not been maintained without severe criticism and avowed opposition. Brethren have often been totally indifferent toward the school, patronizing secular and sectarian institutions instead because of their prestige. Not willing to sacrifice in order to produce a Christian school of high rank, many have been glad to patronize this school after it had attained an enviable record. While the school has suffered for lack of proper patronage, the sad fact is that the boys and girls who were deprived of Christian training in the school have suffered more than has the school itself. How often have parents realized their mistake after it is too late!

SOME MEMORIES

The school has not escaped its tears and smile, its tragedies and its comedies. With the exception of measles and mumps, flu and an occasional case of typhoid fever and pneumonia, smallpox, scarlet fever, and an occasional epidemic of appendectomies, and itch, pinkeye, etc., the health of the school has been exceptionally good.

Besides the bell tower disaster and the smoke stack catastrophe, and the grandstand collapse at commencement, there have been numerous minor tragedies. I can



The quartet of 1939 which made an extensive summer tour. Left to right are Jack Baker, Ellen Williams, Erle T. Moore, Robert G. Neil, James Harwell, and Wayland James.

Shown below is the 1938 Backlog staff. Dorothy Roberts (wearing G.T.A. sweater) was the first co-ed editor since 1914. Ruth Morris in 1934-35 was the first girl ever to edit the Babbler.

recall at present only two students in the history of the school who actually hurt themselves studying—the boy barely escaped the insane asylum and the girl developed a case of pellagra.

Bsides the death of several members of the faculty already mentioned several students died during their school term. Miss Jennie Hammond was the only student to die in the dormitory. Others since then are: John Murphy, Will Dailey, Joe Fizer, Bessie Baker, Oscar Chrisman, Jr., Bruce Buttner, Woodrow Hite, Barbara Harris, and Elise Comer. Fizer was walking on the railroad track when struck by a train and instantly killed. Chrisman lingered for some time after leaving school. Hite was drowned. Some of these died in their homes, others at hospitals.

DO YOU REMEMBER

While these deaths cast a shadow of gloom over the school from time to time, there has been on the other hand plenty of fun—April Fool tricks played on teachers and students. Do you remember when one April 1 found the farm wagon all set on wheels ready for travel, on the chapel stage? Who remembers the chapel morning when oil of mustard had been generously left on the chairs of the professors who sat on the stage—that morning that Dr. Ward made such a long and "painful" talk? I do. Who remembers when a card game in full blast was discovered by a member of the faculty, or when a "candidate for the ministry" hurled a brick bat through a window in Elam Hall? Do you remember how the Larimore bell got cracked? Do you remember when the boys were punished for "wickedly" going to see a football game on Vanderbilt campus?

Do you remember that boy who took his girl to the picnic at Centennial Park and demanded his quarter back because she talked to another boy and left him to swing alone? Can you recall when "blacking up" for the stage was outlawed? When boys were sent out of the recitation rooms for coming to class in shirt sleeves? When a boy was campused for kissing a girl on the train? When another boy was sent home for having in his bureau drawer a "quid" of tobacco? Who remem-



The radio staff in the fall of 1934.





The start of the processional. At the forty-ninth commencement the largest crowd in the history of Lipscomb heard E. R. Barnes, Montgomery educator, speak on "Truth-seekers" to the 145 graduates in open-air exercises on the "Old Campus."

bers the boy that was sandbagged in Black Bottom? Do you remember when "Teddy" Roosevelt came to town? Do you remember Truman's donkey that carried baggage from the street car line up to the school for five cents a piece? When an automobile on the campus was as rare as a hearse? Do you remember "No Man's Land?" If you ever stepped upon it when the eye of the matron was there I am sure you remember it.

Do you remember those lovely trips in the night in the dark woods—snipe hunting? Do you remember the furor created when teachers appeared at commencement in cap and gown? Do you remember when the menu at breakfast was baked cat? Who shut that cat up in the oven anyway? I wonder if you remember how Geragos Paul practiced his elocution on Brother Dodd's horse by urging him out of the stable with the words "Go I charge thee, go at once!"

Do you remember when only the boys attended the prayer meeting? When all the men of the faculty sat on the stage at chapel? When the boys were allowed to go to town only on Saturday afternoons and the girls only on Monday morning? Do you remember the plank walk from the Glendale street car line to Granny White Pike? And when weeds grew in the middle of Caldwell Lane? Do you remember when Mr. Draughon, founder of the famous business college, used to pass by at night with a wagon load of hounds going fox hunting? I suspect you remember many things that happened long ago that your historian has forgotten.

A history of the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College would be incomplete without mentioning other similar schools that have grown up as a direct or an indirect influence of the parent school.

George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California, is the latest venture in the field of Christian education. Other Christian schools that have sprung up since the organization of the Nashville Bible School 50 years ago are listed below. Some of these have been mentioned in this sketch already.

- Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Tex.
- Alabama Christian College, Berry, Ala.
- Alatennga College, Bridgeport, Ala.
- Arkansas Christian College, Morrilton, Ark.
- Clebarro Christian College, Cleburne, Tex.
- Cordell Christian College, Cordell, Oklahoma
- Dasher Bible School, Vadosta, Ga.
- Dixie University, Cookeville, Tenn.
- Grady Bible School, Grady, Ala.
- Gunter Bible College, Gunter, Tex.
- Harding College, Searcy, Ark.
- Harper College, Harper, Kan.
- Jackson Bible School, Valdosta, Ga.
- Lockney Bible School, Lockney, Tex.
- Maritime Bible School, Canada.
- Pacific Christian Academy, Graton, Cal.
- Potter Bible College, Bowling Green, Ky.
- Rector Bible School, Rector, Ark.
- Sabinal Bible School, Sabinal, Tex.



Santa Rosa Christian Academy, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Texas Christian College, Denton, Tex.

Western Bible and Literary College, Odessa, Mo.

The list may not be complete, and some of the names may not be the official titles of the institutions. We speak of most of these as our daughters and granddaughters. Although some of these schools were not long-lived, it is safe to say that untold good has been accomplished by all. In addition to the above a colored Christian school was maintained for several years at Silver Point, Tennessee. Under the auspices of A. M. Burton another school for colored people opened in South Nashville. This soon closed its doors. In the fall of last year, 1940, the colored brethren opened a Christian school in North Nashville. Mention must be made here of the King Bible School in Japan.

Other schools similar to the Nashville Bible School that may be regarded as contemporary or parallel institutions are as follows:

Burritt College, Spencer, Tenn.

Freed-Hardeman College, Henderson, Tenn.

Georgia, Robertson Christian College, Henderson, Tenn.
(Closed).

Highland Home School, Highland Home, Ala. (Closed).

Thorp Spring Christian College, Thorp Spring, Tex.
(Closed).

The Board of Trustees ranged from three in number to eleven. Below is a list of the members of the Board in the order of appointment:

David Lipscomb, W. H. Dodd, J. R. Ward, C. A. Moore, W. R. Chambers, J. C. McQuiddy, E. A. Elam, H. G. Lipscomb, William Hall, W. V. Davidson, A. B. Lipscomb, John R. Aust, O. P. Barry, C. M. Pullias, R. W. Comer, Dr. W. Boyd, C. C. Chenault, A. M. Burton, J. Petty Ezzell, Leon McQuiddy, H. Leo Boles, S. H. Hall, Gordon H. Turner, E. K. Hardison, M. N. Young, F. L. Williams, W. B. Jordan, C. H. Willims, Harry Leathers, J. T. Ward, Ben F. Harding.

FORWARD AND BACKWARD

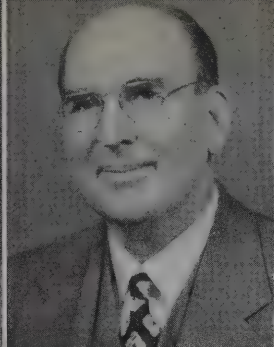
These men have borne the brunt of financial responsibility during all these years. The administrators, one after another, have also carried a load of responsibility. There have been ten administrations during the past 50 years, an average of five years to each administration. From one point of view the frequent change of administration seems regrettable. Yet each administration has contributed to the upbuilding of the institution during the first half century of its history.

What the future will bring to David Lipscomb College is problematical. The continued success of the school depends, first of all, upon whether it adheres to the principles of its founders. Much will depend upon the wise choice of teachers, upon the loyal support of the alumni, and upon the continued and increased patronage of a substantial clientele.

We lift up our voice in thanksgiving for the school of the past and send up a petition for the school of the future.



E. K. Hardison
S. H. Hall



A. M. Burton
C. H. Williams



F. L. Williams
W. B. Jordan



M. N. Young
J. T. Ward



B. F. Harding
H. R. Leathers



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In recent years, more than ever before, the board of directors have been the "life line" of Lipscomb. These men have been the most generous contributors in money to the college. They have exercised close personal supervision of the institution, devoting needed time from their own work to the welfare of Christian education. Words cannot express the tremendous debt that the institution owes this organization. The students and the faculty recognize the great service of these men and pay tribute to their work and faith in David Lipscomb College.

A. M. BURTON, CHAIRMAN, Nashville. Twenty years a member of the Board, he has served David Lipscomb College through its most critical years. He has given liberally of his means to perpetuate and enlarge the scope of Lipscomb's service. Without his gifts the school might have perished. President of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company.

S. H. HALL, VICE-PRESIDENT, Nashville. Seventeen years a member of the Board, a loyal alumnus, Brother Hall has stood by the school in every crisis and fought for her in every struggle. Minister of the Russell Street Church of Christ.

J. T. WARD, Nashville. It is eminently fitting that J. T. Ward should serve on the Board of Directors. His father, Dr. J. S. Ward, served many years as a member of the faculty, serving for a term as president. His grandfather, J. R. Ward, was one of the six men who with David Lipscomb signed the original charter. A member since 1939. Owner of the radio station WLAC.

E. K. HARDISON, Nashville. His service to Lipscomb as a Board member began in 1930. His fine business judgment has been of inestimable value during the last decade of readjustment. Owner of the E. K. Hardison Seed Company.

F. L. WILLIAMS, Nashville. A member of the Board for a dozen years, Brother Williams has been the Board's treasurer and secretary during the greater part of the time. As an expert in office procedure his service in instituting a system of accounting and business and business management has become a landmark in Lipscomb history.

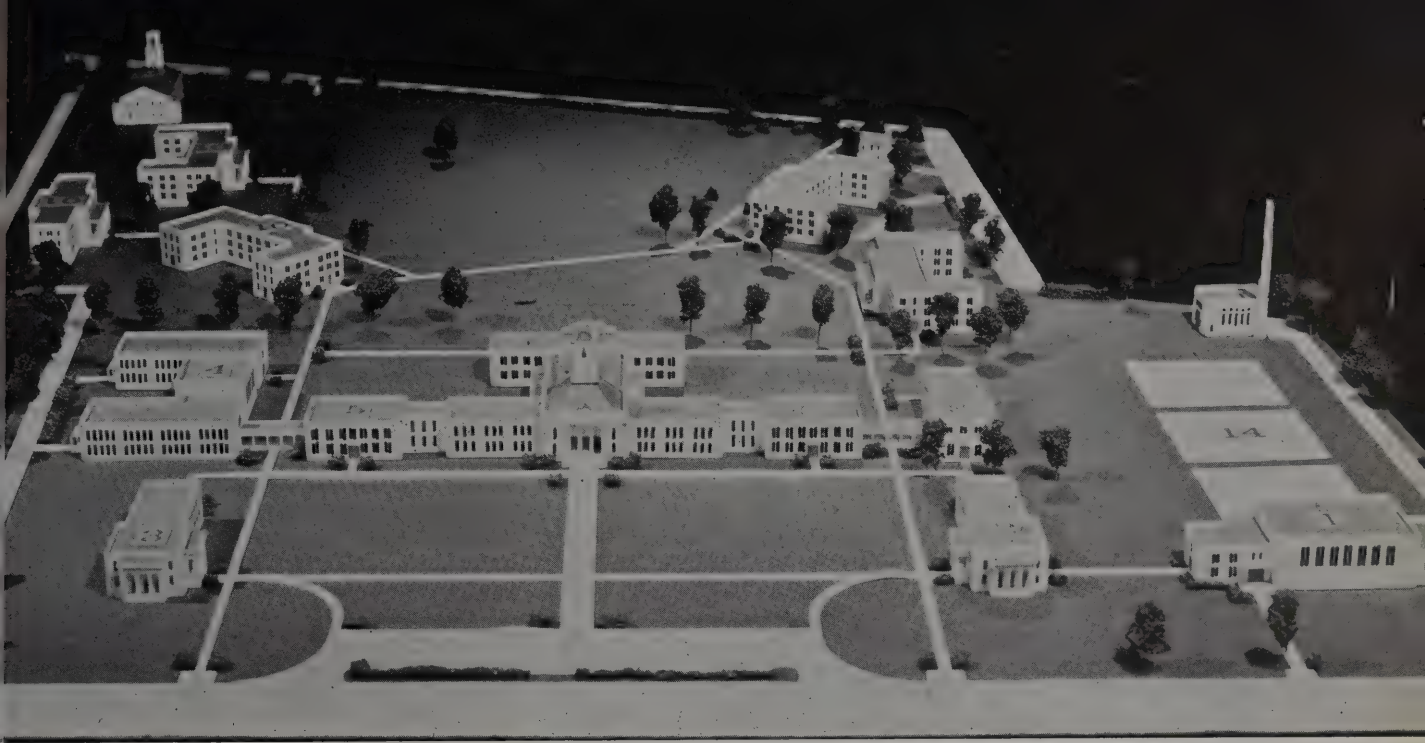
H. R. LEATHERS, Dickson. Brother Leathers' home is in Dickson, Tennessee, where he is a leader in the church and in business circles. Both analytical and constructive in his thinking, he is a very valuable man in the councils of David Lipscomb College. He has been a member of the Board since 1938. Official in the Leathers Manufacturing Co.

BEN F. HARDING, Spring Hill. Brother Harding became a member of the Board in 1941. His connection with David Lipscomb dates from his boyhood when his father was associated with David Lipscomb in founding the Nashville Bible School. No man is more appreciated by fellow Board members than he. Superintendent of the Tennessee Orphan Home and minister of the Columbia Church of Christ.

C. H. WILLIAMS, Nashville. Brother Williams became a member of the Board four years ago when the school stood in great need of financial support and business leadership. He has given of his means and counsel liberally, a zealous believer in Christian education. President of the Red Kap Garment Co.

M. N. YOUNG, Nashville. Brother Young's membership on the Board began in 1930. An alumnus, a successful business man, his counsel has been uniformly wise and constructive. Owner of the M. N. Young & Co. (real estate and insurance).

W. B. JORDAN, Smyrna. Brother Jordan is an alumnus of Lipscomb and successful business man, a firm believer in the education for which Lipscomb stands. He has been member of the Board since 1937. Owner of the Smyrna Lumber Co.



The future campus as visioned by the Board of Directors.

FACING THE FUTURE

A people without a vision perisheth. And so would a school. David Lipscomb College, to fill its mission, must look ahead. Tendencies must be studied. Crises must be anticipated. Needs must be analyzed. Possible services must be foreseen.

David Lipscomb College must continue to expand its services. The area which it serves demands it. Non-Christian schools cannot possibly meet the needs of the people.

A SCHOOL OF RURAL LIFE

As soon as possible the college should have a farm and all necessary buildings and equipment to offer a complete two-year unit in agriculture and rural life. This new school should prepare boys to continue toward a degree in agriculture. But its primary purposes should be to fit boys and girls to return to rural areas, where they can help revitalize decaying rural life, restore a dying agricultural economy, and save the declining rural church.

The church of Christ in America is rooted in rural life. If the rural churches die, the city churches produced by the rural areas will weaken, too. This school should devote itself to problems of economics, social life, and religious leadership in rural areas.

HOME EDUCATION

The college needs to redirect its course content and planning to better prepare youth for home life. To this

end a terminal two-year home economics course with a home economics house and equipment are needed. A course in home living should be developed for all students, combining Bible principles with practical wisdom.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A modern high school plant, comparable to the better public plants, is needed. Christian education for the high school children of Nashville parents is not a luxury but a great necessity. Christian parents must be made to see that David Lipscomb was right when he wrote that education without the Bible becomes pagan and atheistic.

A new elementary school building to serve more children and offer the education department a more adequate laboratory school is needed.

OTHER NEEDS

The college needs endowments enough to protect its academic standing. It needs to maintain its freedom in offering courses. It must guard its right to prepare teachers for American schools.

It needs a new library building, a large auditorium, and a new inexpensive gymnasium for physical education.

The Bible must be kept at the center of the curriculum. Christian character and not mere bookish contents must be the foremost concern. "Education for eternity" must always be the slogan.

TRIBUTE TO ALUMNI

From the thousands who have lived within the halls of Lipscomb and N. B. S. a few have been selected to appear in this book under the above caption. While this list is not particularly exclusive, and cannot of course be inclusive, it is no doubt fairly representative. The Backlog realizes that an overwhelming majority of the women who have attended the college have taken their places as queens of Christian homes. Their children are with us by the score. Of these mothers we are ever mindful and for them we are thankful.

BUSINESS: E. G. Cullum, (1897), Nashville. District



manager of Life & Casualty Insurance Company. Furniture business 1910-29. Has served church as minister, song leader, and elder. For past 20 years elder and minister at Trinity Lane Church. Instrumental in establishing new congregations in and around Nashville without cost to them. Seven children educated at Lipscomb. One grandchild, Andy Ritchie, Third, now a student. Sang on college quartet with Leon Harding, John Bostick, and John

Murphy (deceased). His wife is also an alumna, Miss Binkley.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: Woodson Harding Armstrong



(1893-98), Searcy, Ark. Dean Emeritus of women, head of speech departments at Harding College. Author of a number of three-act plays. Outstanding among speech teachers of the Southwest. Has lived on Christian campuses for 48 years. Thirty-four years as active dean of women. Speech teacher 26 years. Daughter of Jas. A. Harding, co-founder of D.L.C.

At 12 lived in building which was first home of D.L.C. (1891); admitted to school as regular student two years later. Six years of Bible at N.B.S. shown on signed diploma with all grades 100. At present, teaching speech arts to 150 students at Harding. Sponsor of Lipscomb Club.

MEDICINE: John Benton Bostic (1893-98), Fresno, Cal.



Medical officer, U. S. Navy. A.B., Nashville Bible School; Ph.C., Vanderbilt; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco. Has had interesting naval assignments on all continents. Serves as interpreter of French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Children: John Burton, Dr. Warren L., Beverly Bostic Dean, Bernice Bostic Hoover. Sang on college quartet.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: H. Leo Boles (1903-6), Nashville. B.S., Burritt; B.A., Nashville Bible School; M.A., Vanderbilt; D.D., Southern School of Divinity. Married Ida Meiser, 1906. One son, Leo Lipscomb. Taught in public schools of Tenn. and Tex. Taught philosophy and mathematics, N. B. S. President of Lipscomb sixteen years (1913-20; 1923-32), secretary board for several years. Member **Gospel Advocate** editorial staff since 1930. Member Int. Sunday School Council. Editor of various Sunday school quarterlies. **Author of numerous religious books, including Biographical Sketches of Gospel Preachers** and commentaries on Matt., Luke, and Acts.

Preachers of the gospel whose names appear here have been chosen on other grounds than that they are ministers. Elsewhere in the book will appear a short but representative list of preachers who have attended Lipscomb through the years.

Since they are included elsewhere in the Backlog the four members of the Board of Directors and the eighteen teachers, who are alumni, were not considered for this feature.

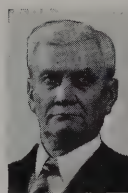
CIVIL ENGINEER: Edward F. Rizer (1903-5), Pueblo,



Colo. Civil and consulting engineer, specializing in planning and building irrigation works and dams. College work done at Colorado. First project of authority, construction of Colo.-Kan. R. R. (1912-13); last completed work, Yampa Dam, Northeast Colorado (1940). Served as acting state director (Colo.) P. W. A. Has rating as senior civil engineer. Established and built only Church

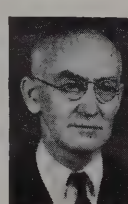
of Christ in Pueblo. Married Bess Louise Allison, 1916. Has one child living, Edward Allison.

EDITOR: C. E. W. Dorris (1892-95), Nashville. Elder



of Central Church of Christ, preacher and writer. Editor of **Commentary on Book of Mark** and **Commentary on Book of John**, by David Lipscomb. Has written many articles for religious journals and served as editor of two periodicals now discontinued. Active preacher for 52 years. One son, Charles G. Dorris. Preached for one church 45 years.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: R. N. Gardner (1896-99),



Nashville. Preacher. Student teacher at N. B. S., teacher of mathematics Potter Bible, 12 years president of Western Bible and Literary, Odessa, Mo. B.A., Mississippi. Editor of book, **Let Us Make Man**, and of various periodicals devoted to Christian education. Most recent, "Truth Seeker." Children: Helen, Nelson, James, Pauline, Arthur, all D. L. C. alumni.

HOME-MAKER: Mrs. Fred (Grady Hart) Clayton (1906-

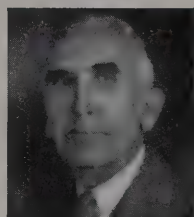


1908). Youngest member of her class. Member Hillsboro Church of Christ. Married 1913. Four daughters: Jolynn (25), Rosemary (23), Freda (21), Mattinel (19), all of whom are graduates of Lipscomb. Mrs. Clayton chosen to represent all of the women who graduated from Lipscomb and who made ideal homes and mothers. The college is proud

of their great number.

BUSINESS: J. E. Acuff ('01), Nashville. Executive vice-president Life & Casualty Insurance Company. Member Nashville Chamber of Commerce, National Underwriters Association. Elder Charlotte Avenue Church of Christ thirty-five years, contributor to religious and business journals. Attended Burritt prior to entering N. B. S. Children: Milton, Leslie, Jasper, John, and Elise Acuff Fox.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: J. N. Armstrong (1893-96),



Searcy Ark. President Emeritus Harding and head of Bible department. M.A., U. Oklahoma; A. B., Nashville Bible School; LLD., Harding College. President of Christian colleges in Cordell, Okla., Harper, Kan., Morrilton, Ark., and Searcy, Ark. Teacher of Greek and Bible in six Christian colleges including five years N. B. S. Has evangelized in 19 states. Married Woodson Harding in 1898. Parents of Pattie Hathaway (Mrs. L. C. Sears), whose two sons are fifth generation of preachers in Harding lineage. Has taught more missionaries than any person in the church.

MANUFACTURE: Walter W. Foster (1903), Wichita



Falls, Tex. Manager, Foster Cathed Company, manufacturers and distributors of oil field equipment. Customers throughout the world. Patenter of equipment manufactured. Former oil well driller, contractor, and producer. Fifteen years elder Church of Christ, 10th and Austin Sts., Wichita Falls. Children, J. Lewis, Emma Katherine.

TEACHER—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION: Mary Morrow



Frizzell (1903-05; 1913), Murfreesboro. B.S. and M.A., Peabody; graduate work, Columbia. One of state founders of Delta Kappa Gamma (honorary society for women teachers). Author of **Content of Textbooks for Primary Children**, **Contrasts of Poetry for Children in Different Countries**; translator of 27 poems for children from the German. Formerly taught in Chattanooga schools and served as primary critic in training school at Murfreesboro. Teacher of elementary education at State Teachers College, Murfreesboro since 1928.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: Batsell Baxter, (1908-

11), Searcy Ark. Professor Abilene Christian, 1920-24, president '24-'34; president David Lipscomb '32-'34; president Pepperdine '37-'39. Degrees: B.L., N.B.S.; B.A., T.C.U.; M.A., Baylor. Served various churches in the capacity of deacon, elder and minister. Staff writer **Gospel Advocate**; editor **Junior Sunday School Quarterly**. One son, Batsell Barrett, teaching at Pepperdine.

BUSINESS: J. C. Reese (1899), Abilene, Tex. Student



in the Nashville Bible School in 1899. Now engaged in the production of crude oil. Elder in college congregation, Abilene. Has four children: Dr. J. J. ('30), Mrs. Ruth Holden ('26), Helen (24), Leon (21).

TEACHER—MUSIC: Irma Lee Batey (1916-18), Alpine,



Texas. Head of music department, Sul Ross State Teachers, Alpine. B.S., Peabody; M.A., Columbia; graduate work, Peabody. Formerly president of Alpine chapter American Association University Women. Three years local president Delta Kappa Gamma (honorary society of women teachers). Teacher of voice at Lipscomb 1923-25; head of department 1936-38. Author of numerous articles on music such as "Music of Mexico," "American Music," "Culture in Music," and "What Music May Do for the Child."

TEACHER: Herbert J. Sudbury (1911), Natchitoches,



La. Associate prof. of psy. at State Normal since 1922. Formerly taught at Harper (Kan.); minister of church, Brinkley, Ark. B.A., Tennessee; M.A., Peabody; graduate work, Stanford, L. S. U., and Texas. Author of **What We Teach and Why**. Past president of Psy. Dept. of L. G. A. and Mental Hygiene Association. Owner and operator of farm. Married Mary Flora (1913) 1919; sons:

Robert (20), John (16), Herbert, Jr. (13). Bible teacher and leader of local church.

DENTISTRY: Fred H. Hall (1918), Nashville. D.D.S.,



Vanderbilt, 1922. Specialist in restorative dentistry. Three years instructor in Vanderbilt School of Dentistry and now member of staff of V. U. Hospital and assistant prof. of dentistry. Member of national and state dental associations and of Omicron Kappa Epsilon and Xi Psi Phi. Papers read and lectures presented before national conventions. Clinic conducted before Am. Academy of

Restorative Dentistry, 1940. Married Birdie Jones ('19) 1924. Children: Veranne (11), B. Jones, (4) Ogle Basil, (1). Deacon Central Church of Christ.

PROFESSOR: Roger P. Cuff (1914-19), Wayne, Neb.



Prof. of English, S. T. C. Formerly head of English Dept., Lipscomb and at Edinburg, Tex.; instructor in English, Tenn. Poly. Inst.; prof. of English, Arkansas College; prof. of English, Nebraska Wesleyan. Graduated from Lipscomb as Val- edictorian. Degrees: B.A. and M.A., Mercer; Ph.D., Peabody. Member Phi Delta Kappa, Nat'l. Assoc. of Teachers of English., Nat'l. Ed. Assn., American

Assoc. of University Professors. Author of **A Study of the Classical Mythology in Hawthorne's Writings** and **A Guide to the Literary Reading of College Freshmen**. Married Eleanor Frazier ('25) 1926.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION: Jesse P. Sewell (1894-98), 536 Hammond Ave., San Antonio, Tex.



Minister of Grove Ave. Church of Christ. President Emeritus Abilene Christian, President, Abilene Christian 1912-24 during which time it developed from a non-accredited academy with 35 students to a four-year college with 700. L.L.D., Harding. Member of Texas Academy of Science. Six years executive secretary, Association of Texas Colleges. Minister

at Bonham, Sherman, Dallas, San Angelo. Held meetings in many states for 45 years with only 10 without baptisms. Author, **The Bible in One Hundred Lessons**, **Class Notes on Shorter Epistles** (with G. A. Klingman), **The Church and Her Ideal Education in All Situations** (with H. E. Speck). Married Daisy E. McQuigg ('98), who for 12 years was dean of women at Abilene Christian and author of **Ideal Womanhood**, **The Life of Christ in Outline and Questions** and other works. Influential in creating state junior colleges in Texas. One son, Jesse McQuigg (38).

RANCHMAN: Claude A. Pepper (1905-08), Route 4,



San Antonio, Tex. Specializes in raising registered angora goats. President, Texas Goat Raisers' Association. President, American Angora Goat Breeders' Association. Texas Master Farmer. Formerly elder Grove Ave. Church of Christ. Now member of Denver Heights Church of Christ. Three children: Claude A., Jr. (24), Louise (16), and Leslie (11).

BUSINESS: Pat W. Swaney (1912-14), Old Hickory.



of S. P. Pittman."

Owner and operator of Old Hickory Drug Company. President, Band of Harts-ville. Past pres. of Tenn. Rexall Drug Club, Old Hickory Credit Bureau, and Hartsville Exchange Club. Former part owner of Perkins & Swaney Drug Co., Hartsville and Gallatin. Married Dean Owen ('17) 1919. Children: Pat W., Jr. (15) and Robert (10). "My only claim to distinction is that I am a close friend

CONSERVATION: Eugene L. Pearson (1916-18),



Franklin. Finance and Personnel officer, Assistant to Commissioner, State Department of Conservation. Formerly taught at Eastern Ky. State Teachers. Served as field representative for the South in U. S. Dept. of Ed.; director of research and statistics, Tenn. Dept. of Ed.; Field Accountant Federal Grade Commission. Degrees: B.A., Vanderbilt; M.A., Kentucky; work at Chicago. Member, Phi

Delta Kappa. Mentioned in **Biography of Leading American Educators**. Author of various articles on conservation. Married Ora Higginbotham ('19) 1920. Children: Buford (19), Olwyn (17), Mary Gene (12). Active in church work; helped in starting congregations in N. Y., Chicago, Baltimore, and Gary.

TEACHER: Lacy Huffman Elrod (1909-11), Nashville.



Elder, giving full time Central Church, Nashville. Dean of Men, Lipscomb 1913-18; prin., Smyrna High School 1918-27; supervisor of Tenn. Dept. of Certification 1933-39; supt. State Training School 1939-40. B.S., Burritt; B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Peabody. Member Phi Delta Kappa. Married Lucy L. Jones ('16) 1917. Sons: Tolbert (23), Parker (21), Burton (17). Author of **Supply, Demand, and Training of Teachers in Tennessee**.

MEDICINE: Dubart Miller (1908-10), Corsicana, Tex.



Physician. M.D., Vanderbilt, 1914. Served internship in Vanderbilt. Decorated for distinguished service in World War. Succeeded to the practice of his father in Corsicana. Brother of Dr. Tate Miller, renowned Dallas specialist.

MUSICIAN: Joseph Macpherson (1915-18), Nashville.



Tennessee Inspection Bureau. Radio artist. Formerly member Metropolitan Opera Co. Has sung leading roles in "Aida," "La Forza del Destino," "Sad-ko," "L'Africana," "Rigoletto," "Die Meistersinger," "La Fancielle del West," "Romeo and Juliette." Member Nashville Exchange. Children: Joseph Tant, Graham Maxwell.

MEDICINE: Tate Miller (1909-11), Dallas, Tex.

Holds chair of the disease of the stomach and intestines at Baylor University. Taught at Baylor for 20 years. Md., Vanderbilt, 1915. Interned at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. Lieut. Commander in U. S. Navy Medical Corps in World War. President Dallas County Medical Society and member of American College of Physicians. Holds membership in numerous medical societies. Author of articles on his specialty, stomach diseases. Married Emma Blythe (1909-11) 1918.

EDITOR: Benjamin Cordell Goodpasture (1914-18),



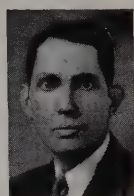
Nashville. Editor Gospel Advocate. Minister Hillsboro Church of Christ. Degree: M.A. Mentioned in **International Encyclopedia of Biography**. For some years minister at Shelbyville; seven years at West End church and eleven at Seminole in Atlanta. Author of **Simon Magus, Biography and Sermons of M. Keeble, Kurfees Sermon Outlines**, and others. Married Cleveland Cliet ('16) 1918.

AUTHOR-TEACHER: James Chessor (1914-17), Cen-



terville. Farming. Makes rustic chairs as hobby. Rural school teacher four years, seven years in Burritt College. Single. Writes some for rural newspaper. Also writes poetry. Bible class teacher in Shipp's Bend Church of Christ. Author of **Bible Stories for Children**. Writes for Gospel Advocate and other religious publications. Lover of rural life.

PROFESSOR: Clayton L. James (1924-26), Murfrees-



boro. Professor of social sciences and secondary education, Middle Tennessee Teachers. Degrees: A.B. and M.S., Peabody; graduate work, Columbia. Supt. of schools, Pulaski, 1928-30; supt. of schools, Lebanon, 1930-36; assistant state high school supervisor 1936-40. Member Phi Delta Kappa, civic and professional societies. Teacher in Sunday school. Married Lillie Mae Brown ('26)

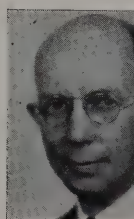
1928.

PUBLISHER: Barney D. Morehead (1919-24), Nash-



ville. Publisher of **World Vision**, quarterly magazine devoted largely to church news and work outside the United States; also publisher of various religious tracts. Married Nellie Hertzka and they spent five years in Japan. Their "chief desire is to see the church evangelize the world in one generation... believe it can be done." While at Lipscomb served as business manager for both **Babbler** and **Backlog** for two years.

TEACHER: John P. Lewis (1921-26), Norman, Okla.



Church of Christ Bible Chair and associate professor of New Testament in Okla. School of Religion, U. of Okla. Degrees: B.A., M.A., B.D., Vanderbilt. Actively engaged in preaching at Okla. churches. Articles contributed to various religious journals. Children: John Ridley (7) and Goldye Lee (5 mo.). Connected with Nashville school system 1934-35. Present work is "an effort to solve, in part at least, the problem of religious education in a state university."

Law: Sam Davis Tatum (1923-26), Nashville.



Juvenile Court Judge of Nashville and Davidson County. Formerly practiced law and taught school. Teacher of Bible and English, Burritt. A.B., Abilene; B.S., Peabody; L.L.B., Tennessee; graduate work at Harvard. Winner of oratorical medal, Lipscomb; debater's medal, Abilene; McClung student (outstanding law senior), Tennessee. Member of editorial staff **Tenn. Law Review**. Pres. Lipscomb

Alumni Assn. since 1936. Sunday School teacher, song leader, and occasional preacher.

CONSERVATION: Hillard L. Smith (1926-28), Albuquerque, N. M. B.S. and M.S., New Mexico; graduate work in social science, California. Member Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Sigma. Author (with J. P. Clark) *The Chemical Characteristics of the Waters of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District as Related to Fish Culture* and (with L. B. Leopold) *Interpretation Studies in the Pecos River Watershed, New Mexico and Texas*. At present Associate Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service.



MEDICINE: Sam B. McFarland (1925-27), Lebanon. Physician and surgeon. Owner and operator of the McFarland Hospital. M.D., Tenn. Member Theta Kappa Psi (medical fraternity) and Lebanon Lions Club. Deacon Lebanon Church of Christ. Married Gwendolyn Moss ('26) 1931. Children: Minerva Gay (5) and Sam Grady (2).



BUSINESS: James R. Byers (1923-27), Chattanooga. President of Stovall Hardware Co. Formerly for 12 years manager and director of Camp Elmore for boys, Winchester. B.S., Chattanooga. Sunday school teacher, St. Elmo Church of Christ. Married Ruth Tracy ('26) 1930; one child, Jimmy, Jr., age 3 months.



CONDUCTOR AND TEACHER: Sam H. Moorer (1929-31), Cross City Fla. Principal Dixie County High School. B.A. and M.A., Vanderbilt. Formerly conductor Vanderbilt band, Tenn. State Training School Band, and Prin. of State Training School. Made outstanding studies on juvenile criminology. Member and pres.-elect Rotary Club of Cross City and delegate to international convention at Havana, 1940. Member Fla. Textbook Rating



Commission. Elder and Sunday school teacher. Hobbies:

LAW: Ralph Kenamer (1929-31), Montgomery, Ala. Private secretary and law clerk to U. S. District Judge, Middle District, Ala. Attorney at law. Graduate of University of Alabama Law School. Winner of law books given to outstanding junior law student at U. of Ala. rating by examination. Member Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity and Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. Active in work of Catoma St. Church of Christ. Married Isabelle Clanton, 1941.



Outstanding athlete at D. L. C. Hobbies: golf and all other sports.

BUSINESS: Elmo Phillips (1923-25), Nashville. Nashville manager of American National Life Insurance Co. (ordinary dept.). Formerly with Life and Casualty Insurance Co. Attended Massey School and Peabody College. Married Myrtle Barrs ('25) 1929. Children: Bill (6), Bob (4), Betty Ann (1). While at Lipscomb was first tenor on Lipscomb Society quartet.



TEACHER: Herman Taylor (1923-25), Red Boiling Springs. Prin., R. B. S. High School and preacher. Formerly prin. at Celina and Hermitage Springs. Graduated from Lipscomb as class valedictorian; B. A., summa cum laude, Lincoln Memorial; M.A., Peabody. Children: Carolyn (5), Cordell Thomas (2½), and Barbara, (3 mo.). Served as first president of re-organized alumni association in twenties.



COMMERCIAL ARTIST: Lewis G. Akin (1928-30), Nashville. Art director, Marshall and Bruce Printing Co., present position since 1938. Formerly connected with Brandon Printing Co. Student of Ida C. Noble at D. L. C. Studied wood block printing with E. A. Pickup. Attended Phoenix Art Institute, N. Y. Taught commercial art, Watkins Institute. Artist for 1930 *Backlog*. One son, Lewis Sparks (1).



MEDICINE: T. Emerson Simpkins (1922-27), Nashville. Physician and surgeon. M.D., Tennessee. Holds membership in local, state, and nat'l. medical societies; member Theta Kappa Psi. Son of T. B. Simpkins ('97). Children: Patsy (now in Lipscomb—3rd generation); Tommy (4), Kay (2). While in D. L. C. sang on quartet and led singing. Past president of Davidson County chapter of alumni association.



EDUCATION: Earl V. Pullias (1924-26), Los Angeles, Calif. Dean and head of psychology dept., George Pepperdine. Instructor, Duke 1931-37; research assistant, Chicago, 1931; psychologist, Duke 1936-37. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Member Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Gamma Mu, American Psy. Assn., Nat'l. Ed. Assn., Am. Ed. Research Assn. Deacon and Sunday school teacher, Vermont Ave. Church, Los Angeles. Author of numerous articles published in nationally known education periodicals. Two children: Cavin (5) and John (1½).



TEACHER: Houston T. Karnes (1924-26), Baton Rouge, La. Instructor in mathematics, L. S. U. since 1938. Formerly taught math and biology in N. W. Junior (Iowa); teacher of math, Harding; taught in high schools of Nashville. B.A. and M.A., Vanderbilt; Ph.D., Peabody; studied at Michigan and Wisconsin. Son of W. L. Karnes (deceased); alumnus of Lipscomb; minister and teacher at Potter Bible School. Two brothers and sisters attended Lipscomb. Member Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Mu Epsilon, Kappa Mu Epsilon and Lambda Chi Alpha. Author of books and papers on math. Leader and treas. of church in Baton Rouge.



TEACHER—MUSIC: Leonard Kirk (1923-28), Searcy, Ark. Head of music department, Harding; teacher of various classes in the department and conductor of vocal ensembles, including the choir, girl's trio, and glee club. B.S., Peabody. Taught public school music in the Knoxville system 1932-36. Music supervisor 1936-37 Cumberland Homesteads Tenn. Dept. of Institutions and Public Welfare, 1938. Present position since 1938. While at Lipscomb sang first tenor on various quartets that attained recognition throughout the South.



PROFESSOR: Noel B. Cuff (1919-22), Richmond, Ky. Prof. Psy. Eastern Ky. State Teachers. Taught at Freed-Hardeman, Lipscomb, Appalachian State Teachers. lecturer in education at U. of Chicago. Member Phi Delta Kappa, American Assn. for Advancement of Science, Midwestern Psy. Assn., Am. Psy. Assn., Nat'l. Ed. Assn. Author of *Educational Psychology*, *Child Psychology*, *Workbook in Child Psychology*, and others. Thirty-six articles published in national journals. Married Stevie Colley ('21). Children: Steve (10) and Noel Edwin (8). Received Ph.D. at age of 25.



TEACHER: **Hal F. Holt** (1931-33), **Oklahoma City, Okla.** B.S., Northeastern State (Okla.), M.S., Oklahoma A. & M. Graduate work in business education, University of Pittsburgh. Served as graduate assistant while in Oklahoma A. & M. Accountant for General Mills. At present head of Commerce Department, Northeast High School, and teacher of commerce, Oklahoma City Public Night School.



BUSINESS (C. P. A.): Fred McGuire (1933-35), **Tusculum, Ala.** Assistant accountant 33rd Division, Camp Forrest Exchange, Tulsa; also engaged in public and private auditing. Operator of dairy farm and 1200 acre beef cattle ranch. Member of baseball team at Lipscomb.



MISSION WORK: **Kathryn B. Reuther** (1930-35), **Nashville.** Accepted by Scandinavian Mission Board of Chicago as Missionary to India. At present awaiting developments abroad. Formerly assistant to Dean of Women, Moody Bible Institute. Served as religious advisor Camp Feon, Marshall, Tex.



BUSINESS-INSURANCE: **Owen Hardaway** (1932-34), **Nashville.** In charge of industrial paid-up insurance, Life and Casualty Co. Circulation assistant Nashville Public Library. Active preacher and Sunday school teacher. "Student" member Life Office Management Ass. Degrees: B.A. and M.A., Vanderbilt.



JOURNALISM: **Robert W. King, Jr.** (1935-37), **Los Angeles, Calif.** Head editorial copy desk **The Southwestern Wave** daily with controlled circulation 118,000. In charge of editing copy and make-up of **West Coast Christian**, religious monthly. Editor **Babbler** 1937; editor **Graphic** 1938-39; editor **Promenade** 1939. Graduated cum laude at Lipscomb and took valedictorian honors with degree at Pepperdine.



MEDICINE: **Lee Farrar Cayce** (1928-34), **Nashville.** Member House Staff, General Hospital. Song leader and Sunday School teacher, Park Circle church. Formerly at Fountain & Bayard, St. Louis. Member Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. B.A., Vanderbilt M.D., Geo. Washington. Married Mary Baker Gregory (1926-34).



DENTISTRY: **Joe H. Keller** (1933-35), **Nashville** Resident dentist Tenn. Ind. School, also County Health Dentist. Preacher at Park Circle church. D.D.S., University of Tenn. 1940. Attended Vanderbilt 1937. Member Orators' Club at Lipscomb. Hobbies: golf and hunting.



ARTIST-PRINTER: **Paul W. Moore** (1934-38), **Nashville.** Office assistant Williams Printing Co. Engraver of linoleum plates. Leader in Sunday School work. Married Marian Whitesell ('39) 1940. Hobby, photography. (See 1938 **Backlog** for Lipscomb honors).



RECREATIONAL SUPERVISOR: **Martha Shelby Cosby** (1935-37), **Demopolis Ala.** W. P. A. recreation supervisor, Marengo County. Formerly taught phys. ed. at Gordo High School. Member Delta Psi Kappa. Active in Sunday School work. B.S., Peabody. On staff, Camp Kittiwaki, Pass Christian Miss.



BUSINESS: **T. C. Hooper** (1935-37), **Mayfield, Ky.** Owner and operator Champion Tire Treaders. Formerly assistant credit manager with Modern Retreaders, Nashville. Member Chamber of Commerce. Teacher of young people's Sunday school class. Attributes success to "hard work" and "doing what I say I will."



CIVIL SERVICE-AGRICULTURE: **Stanley W. Ezell** (1934-36), **Harriman.** Supervisor of Ag. Readjustment (Roane, Rhea, and Meigs Counties) U. T. Ag. Extension Service. Formerly state supervisor A. A. A. Honors: American Farmer Degree in F. F. A.; member Alpha Zeta; member U. T. livestock judging team, and vice-president Ag. Club at Lipscomb. Member student board and **Backlog** staff. Married Frances Swafford, 1940.



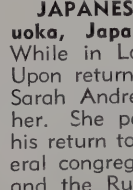
CARTOONIST: **Daniel Edward Holland** (1936-38), **Nashville.** Editorial cartoonist **Nashville Banner.** Honors: one of the five best cartoons for 1939 picked by **New York Times**; cartoon on Paramount newsreel; cartoon used on front cover national defense pamphlet. Attended art school in Chicago 1939. Present position since then.



BUSINESS: **Richard E. Maxwell** (1931-35), **Jackson.** District chief clerk and office manager Telephone Co. Formerly manager at Carthage. President Carthage Music Club, Rotarian and official song leader for International Convention at Chattanooga. Served as elder of church at Carthage. Now song leader and Sunday school teacher. President of graduating class at D. L. C. Sang on quartet 1934-37.



BUSINESS: **David H. Neil** (1929-31; 33-34), **Rossville, Ga.** General manager Horse Dept. Happy Valley Farms since 1937. Nationally known trainer of gaited horses. Formerly with Travelers Rest Arabian Stud, Nashville, second largest in the world. Member Civitan Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce. Leads singing at church. Was member of various basketball and baseball teams while at D. L. C.



JAPANESE MINISTER: **Tokuo Mazawa** (1935, **Shizuoka, Japan.** Formerly teacher and business man. While in Los Angeles was converted by H. Ishiguro. Upon returning to Japan became interested in work of Sarah Andrews (—) and soon began working with her. She persuaded him to come to Lipscomb. Since his return to Japan he has worked successfully with several congregations. The Lipscomb College congregation and the Russell St. congregation have fellowship with Bro. Mazawa.

HOME ECONOMICS: **Sara Elizabeth Swallows** (1934-36), **Knoxville.** Working toward M.S. in Home Ec. at U. T. Formerly taught in grade and high schools of Algood. Attended T. P. I. and Peabody. B.A. from latter. Was May Queen at D. L. C.





T. Q. MARTIN
A representative of
the first decade of Lipscomb



J. H. McBROOM
A representative of
the pre-war era.



J. LEONARD JACKSON
A representative of
the World-War decade



HARRIS J. DARK
A representative of
the "young" preachers.

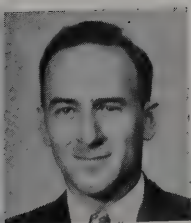
A FEW OF OUR PREACHING ALUMNI

Hundreds of preachers have gone forth from David Lipscomb College to preach the gospel in many places. There is no way to estimate how far-reaching has been the influence of the Lipscomb-educated men, but it has been tremendous.

It is impossible to pay recognition to a large number of them. Among the older men are some of the best-

known names in the church. Because of their number and recognition, the Backlog feels that it is impossible to devote the space required to adequately identify them.

For that reason this book chooses to devote most of this space to a representative list of the younger men who are doing a valiant service in the army of the Lord.



C. A. Hunnicutt

CHESTER A. HUNNICUT (1930) Union, S. C. Minister of Church in Union. Attended Alabama Bible School, and Burritt College. Evangelistic work in Tracy City, Alabama, Lynchburg, and Pensacola, Fla. One son, Richard Alan (6 mo.).

PAUL F. EDWARDS (1935) Anniston, Ala. Minister of Noble Street Church of Christ, Anniston. B.A., Abilene Christian College. Married Mildred Finley ('35). Two boys, Clark Finley and David Lynn Edwards. Daily radio broadcasts.



P. F. Edwards

A. R. HILL (1922) Shelbyville. Minister of Church in Shelbyville. Six and one half years at David Lipscomb College. Began preaching in 1917. Has done evangelistic work in most of the Southern states. Has three children.

O. P. BAIRD, Woodbury. Minister at Woodbury, Readyville, and Alexandria. B. A., Harding in 1936. Taught in elementary schools of De Kalb County 1931-34 and Alexandria High School 1936-37. Preached in Wilmington, N. C.

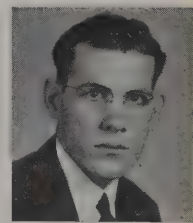


A. R. Hill

WILLIAM FLOYD (1933) Sylacauga, Ala. Born near Sparta in 1906. Attended Detroit School of Art, and Vanderbilt University. Has worked with churches at Attalla and Alabama City, Ala., Pensacola, Fla. Now with church at Sylacauga. Has two boys.

LEON C. BURNS (1926) Columbia. Minister Poplar Street Church, Florence, Ala., eight years. Now at West Seventh Street Church, Columbia.

JOHN D. COX (1929) Birmingham, Ala. Minister of North Birmingham Church of Christ, Birmingham. State Teachers College, Florence, Ala. Preached at Tracy City, Charleston, Miss. Missionary and evangelistic work in Miss., Tenn., Ala., Ill., Fla., and Ga. One of the editors of *Truth in Love*. Married Myrtle Mae Lane ('29).



John D. Cox

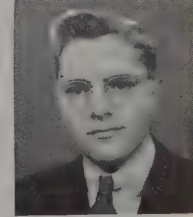
DAVID H. BOBO (1933) Chattanooga. Minister of Red Bank Church of Christ, Chattanooga. B.A., University of Chattanooga where he was elected to the Alpha Honorary Scholastic Society. Has served as minister in Athens, Cleveland, and Chattanooga. Married. One daughter.



David H. Bobo

ELBERT M. YOUNG (1939) Smithville. Minister of Smithville Church of Christ since 1940. Obeyed the gospel in 1926. Began preaching in 1933, has preached at Church of Christ in Etowah, Wingfield, La.

ELAM B. KUYKENDALL (1937) Nashville. Attended Burritt College, David Lipscomb College graduating with summa cum laude, and B.S. at Peabody. Graduate work at Peabody. Has preached in North Carolina. Married Mary Goff McElroy in 1932. One daughter, Frances, now in Lipscomb.

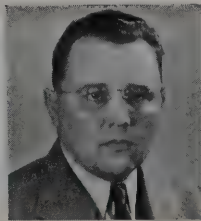


Elbert Young

JAMES H. McBROOM, SR. (1916) Montgomery, Ala. Minister of the Catoma Church, Montgomery. Graduated from Nashville Bible School in 1916 with B.L. Degree. Taught school four years. Received B.D. and post graduate work in the American University. Has written and published "Pure Religion," "Shipwrecked Faith," "Religious Journalism," and "Fear God and Honor the King." One son, James Houston.



O. P. Baird



William Floyd



Leon C. Burns



G. C. Brewer



B. L. Fudge



J. E. Nowlin



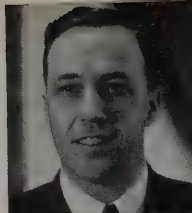
Elam Kuykendall



Howard White



Willard Collins



R. T. Towery



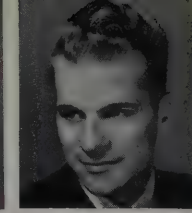
Kurfees Pullias



J. M. Powell



James Harwell



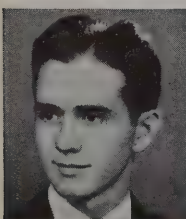
Andrew Morris



H. Clyde Hale



Harry R. Fox



Woodrow Wasson



Alonzo Williams



Howard Horton



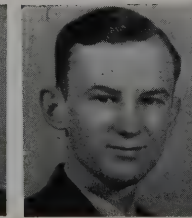
Leonard Johnson



J. Roy Vaughan



D. E. Walker



Paul Tucker



S. P. Lowry



Granville Tyler



James R. Greer

HOWARD HORTON (1937) Bessemer, Ala. Minister of Bessemer Church of Christ. While in Nashville began preaching, filling appointments in Tenn., Ala., and Ky. B.A., George Pepperdine College. Has preached at Fresno and Glendale, Calif. Married Mildred Gladney ('37) in 1938.

J. LEONARD JACKSON (1930) Franklin. Minister of the Franklin Church of Christ. Attended Lipscomb, Peabody, and received LL.B. at Cumberland University. Was admitted to the Tennessee bar, but too busy preaching to practice law. Has preached in Nashville, Lebanon, and Franklin. Married Floye Trail (1919-21). Two children.

ROBERT CLEVELAND BREWER (1911) Lubbock, Tex. Preacher for Broadway Church of Christ, Evangelist and writes on *Gospel Advocate*. Has preached in Columbia, Austin, Tex., Cleburne, Tex., Sherman, Tex., Memphis and Los Angeles. L.L.D., Harding College. Member Kiwanis Club, Knife and Fork Club, and has won a Carnegie Hero Medal. Author of "The Model Church," "Brewer's Sermons," "Brewer-Lindsey Debate," "Communism and Its Four Horsemen," and various other articles. Married in 1911. One daughter, Mrs. Perry Mason, and one grandson, Perry Mason, II.

KURFEES PULLIAS (1927), Huntsville, Ala. Hotel and grocery store manager. Attended Tennessee State Teachers College. Preaching experience with Oaklawn Church, Dallas, Tex., Henderson, Tex.; Franklin, Ky., Huntsville, Ala. Evangelistic work in Tex., La., Tenn., Ky., and Ala.

HARRIS J. DARK (1928), Madison. B. A., Randolph-Macon College; M.A., University of Richmond; School of Religion, Vanderbilt University; Union Theological Seminary; University of Louisville. Preaching at Hartsville, Richmond, Va.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Louisville, Ky. Married Mildred Northcutt 1932. Children: Joel Harris and James Ownby.

JAMES H. HARWELL (1939, Orlando, Fla.) Preached for church in Carthage, Tenn. 1940. Began work with church in Orlando in January, 1941. Married Lillian Frances

Caudle ('39). One child, Helen Joy. Baptized by H. C. Hale in 1931.

JAMES MARVIN POWELL (1929), Atlanta, Ga. Minister Seminole Ave. Church. Attended University of Louisville. Married Mildred Cliett (1931). One daughter, age four.

JAMES EDWARD NOWLIN (1934), Sparta. Minister and evangelist, Sparta Church. Formerly minister of Athens Church. Has written for *Gospel Advocate*. Hobbies are bird hunting and painting. Has two children, Maurice Edward (3) and Bruce Everette (3 mo.).

WILLARD COLLINS (1936), Old Hickory. Minister Old Hickory Church of Christ and Sunday School teacher. B.A. and M.A., Vanderbilt. Writes for *20th Century Christian* and *Gospel Advocate*. Hobbies are hunting, deep sea fishing, and raising Jersey cattle. Married Ruth Morris ('35).

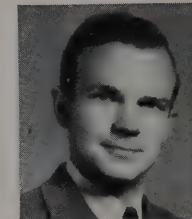
BENNIE LEE FUDGE (1939), Athens, Ala. Preacher at Tanner, Ephesus, Greenbrier, and Ezell. Preaches over WMSL and farms. Has preached in Tenn., Ala., Ga., S. C., La., and Ky. Has written for the *Gospel Advocate* and *World Vision*. Summa Cum laude at Lipscomb. Pioneering in studying the problems of the rural church.

HOWARD A. WHITE (1933), Charleston, Miss. Preacher of the Charleston Church of Christ. Does evangelistic work part of each year. Has been located with the church at Columbus, Jackson, and has preached throughout the South, parts of the West, and in Canada. Vice-president of Rotary Club. Began active church work at age of 12.

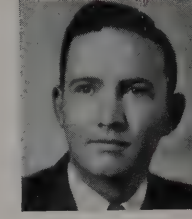
LESLIE G. THOMAS (1926), Dickson. Minister of Center Ave. Church of Christ, Dickson. Has been actively engaged in gospel preaching since 1920. Author of "One Hundred Sermons," and four other manuscripts on vital religious subjects. Editor, Query Department, Firm Foundation. Compiler in conjunction with the United States Bureau of the Census, and A New Directory of the churches of Christ in the United States. Co-compiler of the *List of Preachers for the Churches of Christ*.



Ed. Craddock



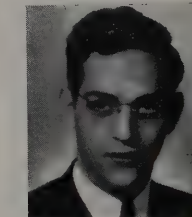
Norvell Young



Clyde Fulmer



Sidney Astin



Robert Box